

THE TELEGRAM

WINNIPEG & ITS DISTRICT
THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.



D. PERCY HATT
1902

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1902

FROM ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS
AND MATERIALS SPECIALLY PREPARED
FOR THIS WORK



SUPPLEMENT TO
THE TELEGRAM

THIS NUMBER OF THE TELEGRAM FOR SALE
AT ALL BOOKSTORES

PRICE 5 CENTS

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY Co.

LAND DEPARTMENT

If you are a **HOMESSEEKER**, or desire to **MAKE INVESTMENT** in **MANITOBA** or **CANADIAN NORTHWEST LANDS**, it will be to your **INTEREST** to **VISIT** and **INSPECT** the lands of this company situated in the **DAUPHIN, SWAN RIVER, CARROT RIVER** and **MELFORT DISTRICTS**, tributary to the **CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY**, the new **CANADIAN TRANSCONTINENTAL HIGHWAY**, now extending its line to **PRINCE ALBERT, EDMONTON** and the **PACIFIC COAST**.

The company offers for sale in these districts thousands of acres of choice **WHEAT-RAISING, MIXED FARMING** and **RANCHING LANDS** at prices ranging from \$3.00 **PER ACRE** upwards, upon the following conditions of payment:

The aggregate amount of principal and interest is divided into ten instalments, as shown in the table below, the first to be paid at the time of purchase, the balance in nine equal annual payments.

The following table shows the amount of the annual instalments on a quarter section of 160 acres at different prices under the new conditions:

160 acres at \$3.00 per acre, 1st instalment \$	71.90	and nine equal instalments of \$	60.00
160 " 3.50 " " " "	83.90	" " "	70.00
160 " 4.00 " " " "	95.85	" " "	80.00
160 " 4.50 " " " "	107.85	" " "	90.00
160 " 5.00 " " " "	119.85	" " "	100.00
160 " 5.50 " " " "	131.80	" " "	110.00
160 " 6.00 " " " "	143.80	" " "	120.00

DISCOUNT FOR CASH

If land is paid for in full at time of purchase, a reduction from price will be allowed equal to 10 per cent. on the amount paid in excess of the usual cash instalments.

Purchasers paying any instalment, or more, one full year before the date of maturity, will be allowed a discount at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Interest at 6 per cent. will be charged on overdue instalment.

Prices of all lands in the **Canadian Northwest** are **steadily advancing**, and the present offers the best opportunity to make **profitable investment** in these lands.

Purchasers who do not undertake to go into residence on the land within one year from date of purchase are required to pay one-sixth of the purchase money down, the balance in five equal annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

FOR FULL INFORMATION, PRICE LISTS, ETC., CALL ON OR ADDRESS

THEODORE A. BURROWS

LAND COMMISSIONER, C. N. RY.

431 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

AMERICAN-ABELL ENGINE & THRESHER COMPANY, LIMITED

(Successors to The John Abell Engine & Machine Works Co., Limited)

A. W. WRIGHT - - President
(President Advance Thresher Co.)

F. E. KENASTON - Vice-Pres.
(President Minneapolis Thresher Co.)

W. H. MASON - - - Secretary
(President American Steam Pump Co.)

Factory and Main Office:
Abell Street, Toronto, Ont.

DISTRIBUTING HOUSE:

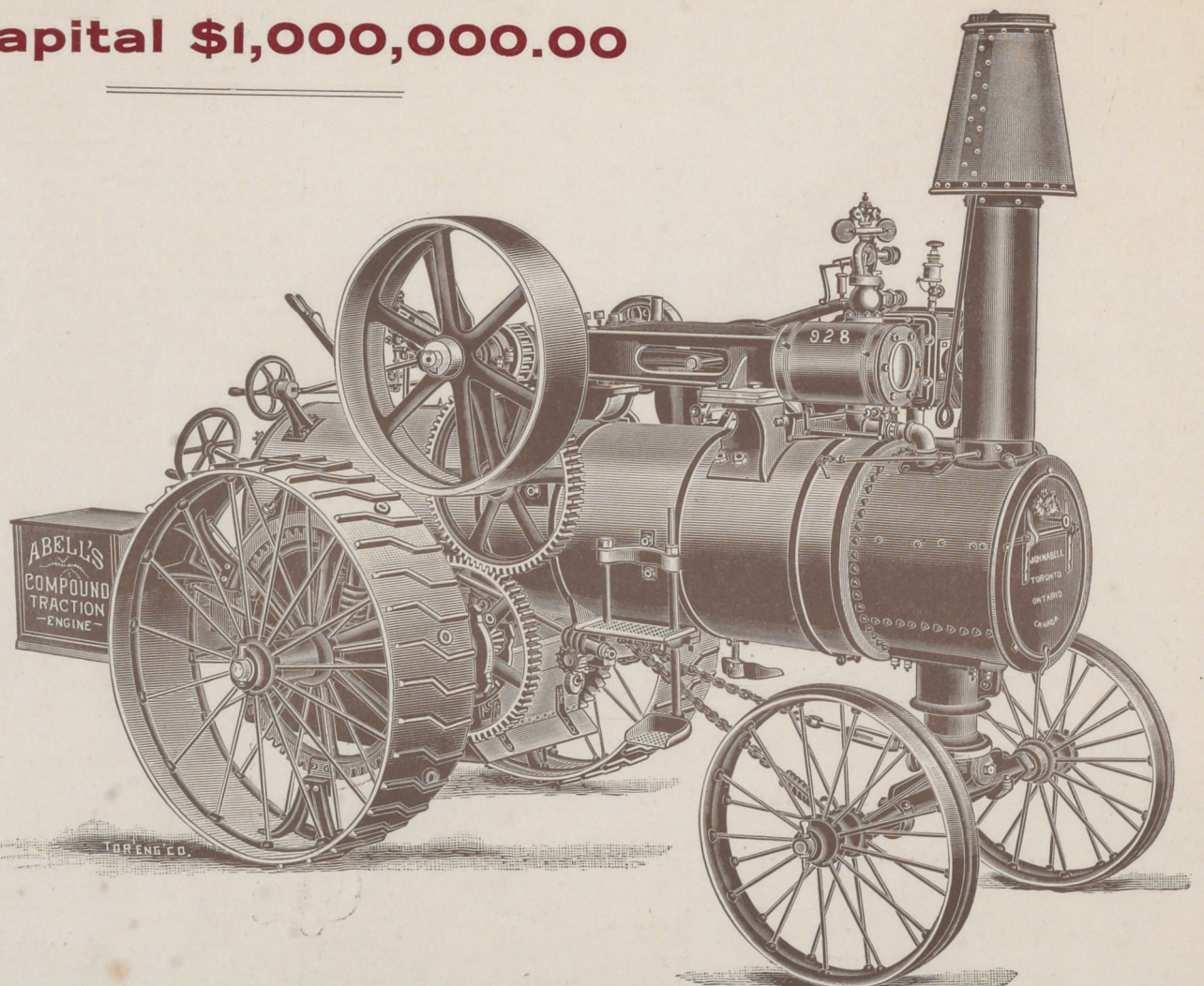
758 MAIN STREET
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

L. HARTSHORNE
Mgr. of Northwest Agency

Write for descriptive catalogues and prices,
or apply to any of our agents.

We have over 100 selling agents in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Address

Capital \$1,000,000.00



AMERICAN-ABELL ENGINE & THRESHER COMPANY, LIMITED

P. O. BOX 450

758 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN

TELEPHONE 1051

The Telegram.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SATURDAY JUNE 28, 1902.

CITY OF WINNIPEG

The Hub of the North American Continent
@ Western Canada's Great Industrial Fair



Photo by Allen.

MAIN STREET NORTH, FROM M'DERMOT AVENUE.

SITUATED, as it is, in the center of the North American continent, and marked out from the first as the trading headquarters of the entire Canadian Northwest, the city of Winnipeg has shown a growth and development in the past 28 years that is nothing less than phenomenal. Commencing with a rude village and only such meagre conveniences as were indispensable and mostly improvised under the exacting demands of cruel necessity, without roads, bridges, postal service (except at long and uncertain intervals), schools, hospitals, banks, or much else that belongs to the ordinary course of modern social and commercial life, and with little money and no means of disposing of such produce as could be raised, except in the way of barter and exchange, an entirely new commencement had to be made, almost as though there were no other world beside this little circle—and everything had to be built up from the beginning.

Winnipeg is today a city of forty-eight thousand people, and it is a city of great achievements and modern methods besides. Railroads, telegraph, telephone, gas, electric light, indeed all the conveniences of the present day have been established institutions in the city for years. All branches of trade have their headquarters here and manufacturing industries are making themselves felt as important factors in the lives of the people.

Less than 100 years ago the illimitable possibilities of the vast area of the great Canadian west were absolutely unknown, the opinions of the few people who had endeavored to form an intelligent estimate of them were regarded as visionary and the country declared by those who were interested in it merely as the hunting ground for fur bearing animals as unfit for the habitations of white men.

Thirty years ago the city of Winnipeg was practically unknown, but it is now recognized as the metropolis of the territory stretching from Lake Superior to the Pacific ocean (a distance of nearly two thousand miles) with a population of a million people, and the principal depot of their domestic and foreign trade.

Gualtier de Varennes, Sieur de la Verandrye, a French officer who distinguished himself in the Marlborough wars and came to the French colony of Canada to better his fortunes, appears to have been the first man of the circassian race to establish himself at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, at the spot now distinguished as the city of Winnipeg.

Verandrye commenced his wanderings in the west in 1730 and followed the life of a fur trader on the shores of Lake Superior.

On August 26, 1731, he started from a point 15 miles west of what is now Fort William on a tour of exploration throughout the northwest, which took him across the territory occupied by hostile Indians and brought him and his party face to face with innumerable dangers, besides the inevitable suffering that falls to the lot of travelers in an unknown country, inhabited only by savages of human origin and wild beasts.

No white man had previously ventured over the route from Lake Superior to Lake Winnipeg, while Verandrye and his companions proceeded even further, through the valley of the Souris, to the Missouri Coteau and within sight of the Rocky Mountains. In 18 years Verandrye and his sons travelled nearly 2,000 miles. The accounts of his discoveries filled the hearts of the people in the then known parts of America with envy and led the merchants of England and France to entertain hopes of more profitable trading in the northwest than had previously been dreamed of.

These anticipations were destined to be fulfilled in a manner that the traders of that day had no conception of and at a later date than either they, their sons or grandsons were permitted to see.

The Hudson's Bay company had been engaged in the fur trade in the country contiguous to Hudson Bay since 1670, but it is doubtful if their agents had penetrated as far south as the Assiniboine river, whose

confluence with the Red river of the north was destined to become ultimately the headquarters of the company and the metropolis of the Canadian Northwest, although the company claimed exclusive rights and privileges over the entire area amounting almost to absolute sovereignty.

While no monument has been raised to his memory and there is little recognized connection between his name and the country which his pioneer labors practically opened to the civilized world, Verandrye certainly laid the foundations of the metropolitan city of Northwestern Canada—as Winnipeg is justly entitled to be called—when he built Fort Rouge (the Red Fort) in 1735, on the bank of the Assiniboine river, the site of which now forms part of the city, though all evidence of the explorer's presence and the activities of the traders who succeeded him have long since passed away.

The Hudson's Bay company had been engaged in a prosperous trade on Hudson Bay for seventy years and penetrated considerable distances into the interior. This business was given considerable impetus by the advent of the French traders, following in the wake of Verandrye, and their dispute of the Hudson Bay company's claim of exclusive trading privileges.

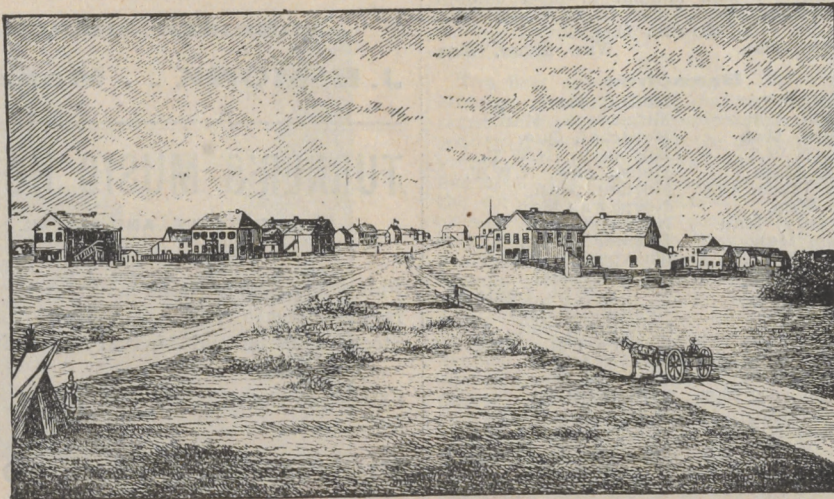
The establishment of the Red River Colony by Lord Selkirk in 1812 was the first attempt to prove the suitability of the valley of the Red river for cultivation and the possibility of permanent residence in this

part of Prince Rupert's Land—as it was called—by actual settlers, dependent upon the resources of the soil for their sustenance. This colony is now represented by a large body of prosperous farmers in the Parish of Kildonan, adjoining the present city of Winnipeg on the north.

These early settlers suffered much in their attempt to take possession of the land that had been assured them by Lord Selkirk, partly on account of the opposition of the traders who disputed the right of the Hudson's Bay company to dispose of the land, partly by the Indians who were enlisted in their cause, and largely through the settlers' own poverty and ignorance of the country they had come to, the proper mode of establishing themselves, as well as other difficulties and disappointments inevitable to the accomplishment of a scheme which practically amounted to the transformation of an uninhabited and inhospitable country many hundred miles beyond the utmost limits of civilization and without any practicable means of communication, into a farming community.

The Red River Colony became the scene of conflict between the three rival factions. The Hudson's Bay company and the Northwest traders disputed the right to trade in the country and both were more or less opposed to the settlers brought in by Lord Selkirk. The Hudson's Bay company, however, did give them protection from their enemies and promised to buy their produce. The end of the conflict was seen in 1821 when the two companies were amalgamated and the Hudson's Bay company became the virtual rulers of the country, with headquarters at Fort Garry, which for years gave its name to the settlement that has since developed into the city of Winnipeg, in which the few remains of the old fort may yet be seen, on Main street, near the Assiniboine river and the point where it flows into the Red.

The organization of a regular and responsible government by the creation of the province of Manitoba out of the territory surrendered by the Hudson's Bay company to Great Britain in 1869, and a place being given to it among the federated provinces that constitute the Dominion of Canada, was the first great step in the direction of an adequate development of Western Canada. Winnipeg—renouncing the old name of Fort Garry—became the capital of the province and the centre of the various activities which have shown such marvellous growth and extended over such enormous areas in the comparatively short period that has since expired. The population of Winnipeg in 1871, when the government was formally established was only 215 and the town consisted of only a few scattered



WINNIPEG IN 1871.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - HALIFAX
GENERAL OFFICE - - - - - TORONTO

JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President.

H. C. McLEOD, General Manager

Capital paid up \$2,000,000.00

Reserve Fund \$2,800,000.00

WINNIPEG BRANCH C. A. KENNEDY, Manager.

Are You Coming to Manitoba?

Then write for my free Pamphlet, giving a description, with prices, of over
200 IMPROVED FARMS
and other information which will save the land seeker **TIME AND MONEY** in choosing a home, or selecting a profitable investment.

**J. J. HAMILTON, Box 87,
NEEPAWA, MAN.**

BANK OF HAMILTON

HEAD OFFICE: Hamilton, Ont.

Capital Authorized	Paid-up Capital	Reserve	Total Asset
\$2,500,000.	\$2,000,000.	\$1,600,000.	\$19,909,942

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA AND THE WEST:

Winnipeg, Corner Main and McDermot Sts: C. Bartlett, Agent.
Brandon, Carman, Hamiota, Manitou, Morden,
Pilot Mound, Plum Coulee, Stonewall, Winkler,
Indian Head, N. W. T., Moose Jaw, N.W.T., Vancouver, B. C.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Collections carefully and promptly effected at all points in Canada. Savings Bank at all offices. Correspondence solicited.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital (all paid up)	\$12,000,000
Reserved Fund	8,000,000
Undivided Profits	165,856

HEAD OFFICE MONTRAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

RIGHT HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G. C. M. G., PRESIDENT.
A. T. PATTERSON, Esq. HON. G. A. DRUMMOND, VICE-PRESIDENT. R. B. ANGUS, Esq.
EDWARD B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq. A. F. GAULT, Esq. SIR WILLIAM C. MACDONALD.
JAMES ROSS, Esq. R. G. REID, Esq.

E. S. CLOUSTON, - GENERAL MANAGER.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL opened for business on Monday, 3rd November, 1817, in premises in a building belonging to the Armour Estate, situated on St. Paul street, between St. Nicholas and St. Francois Xavier streets, with a paid-up capital of \$350,000.

The first President was John Gray, and the first Cashier was Robert Griffin.
In the year 1819 the Capital was increased to \$650,000, and in the following year to \$750,000. In 1829 the Capital was \$850,000; in 1841, \$2,000,000 in 1845, \$3,000,000; in 1855, \$4,000,000; in 1860, \$6,000,000; in 1873, \$12,000,000; at which it now stands.

In the first full year (1819) of the Bank's operation, a dividend was paid at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and since then (with the exception of the years 1827 and 1828, when the Bank did not pay any dividend) the annual dividends have ranged from 6 per cent. to 16 per cent. (or, say, a dividend of 12 per cent., with a bonus of 4 per cent.), according to the earnings. But of late years 10 per cent. per annum has been the rate paid.

After 8 per cent. had been paid as dividend in 1819, a balance of \$4,168 remained on hand, and was laid aside as a REST. From that date of small beginnings the REST has steadily grown. In 1825 it was \$30,780, going down to \$12,064 in the following year, and then up again to \$17,084 two years later; in 1830 it stood at \$31,360. Five years later it stood at \$30,650, reaching \$197,828 in 1837; in 1840 it showed \$89,480; in 1850 \$120,192; in 1860, \$740,000; in 1870, \$3,000,000; in 1880, \$5,000,000; in 1883, \$5,750,000; in 1884, \$6,000,000; and now it stands at \$8,000,000, and there are additional Undivided Profits amounting to \$165,856.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital paid-up	\$2,500,000
Rest	2,125,000

DIRECTORS

T. R. Merritt, Pres.; D. R. Wilkie, Vice-Pres.
T. Sutherland Stayner.
Wm. Ramsay. Elias Rogers.
Robt. Jaffray. Wm. Hendrie.

Head Office, Toronto.

D. R. Wilkie, General Manager.
E. Hay, Asst. General Manager.
W. Moffatt, Chief Inspector.

Branches in the Northwest and British Columbia:

Brandon, Man.	Portage la Prairie, Man.
Calgary, Alta.	Revelstoke, B.C.
Edmonton, Alta.	Rosethorn, Sask.
Ferguson, B.C.	Strathcona, Alta.
Golden, B.C.	Vancouver, B.C.
Nelson, B.C.	Winnipeg, Man.
Prince Albert, Sask.	

Branches in Ontario and Quebec:

Essex, Ont.	Port Colborne, Ont.
Galt, Ont.	Rat Portage, Ont.
Fergus, Ont.	St. Catharines, Ont.
Hamilton, Ont.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Ingersoll, Ont.	St. Thomas, Ont.
Listowel, Ont.	Toronto, Ont.
Montreal, Que.	Woodstock, Ont.
Niagara Falls, Ont.	Welland, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont.	

WINNIPEG BRANCH

Savings Bank Department—Deposits received and interest allowed.

Agents in Great Britain—Lloyds Bank Limited, 72 Lombard St., London, with whom money may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches.

DRAFTS SOLD, available at all points in Canada, United States and Europe.

MUNICIPAL and other DEBENTURES purchased.

N. G. LESLIE, Local Manager.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up,	\$2,000,000
Rest,	650,000

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC

Directors

A. Thomson, Esq., President
Hon. John Sharples, Vice-President
D. C. Thomson, Esq., E. J. Hale, Esq.
Wm. Price, Esq. E. Giroux, Esq.
Wm. Shaw, Esq.

Branches

Arcola, N.W.T.	Melita, Man.
Alexandria, Ont.	Minnedosa, Man.
Boissevain, Man.	Montreal, Que.
Calgary, N.W.T.	Moosomin, N.W.T.
Carberry, Man.	Moose Jaw, N.W.T.
Carleton Place, Ont.	Morden, Man.
Carman, Man.	Neepeawa, Man.
Crystal City, Man.	Norwood, Ont.
Deloraine, Man.	Pincher Creek, N.W.T.
Edmonton, N.W.T.	Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.
Glenboro, Man.	Quebec, Que.
Gretna, Man.	" St. Louis St.
Hamiota, Man.	Regina, N.W.T.
Hartney, Man.	Shelburne, Ont.
Hastings, Ont.	Smith's Falls, Ont.
High River, N.W.T.	Souris, Man.
Holland, Man.	Toronto, Ont.
Indian Head, N.W.T.	Virden, Man.
Killarney, Man.	Wawanesa, Man.
Lethbridge, N.W.T.	Warton, Ont.
Macleod, N.W.T.	Winchester, Ont.
Manitou, Man.	Winnipeg, Man.
Merriville, Ont.	Yorkton, N.W.T.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Winnipeg Branch, Geo. Bowles, Mgr.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HON. GEO. A. COX, President.
B. E. WALKER, Gen'l Manager

ROBT. KILGOUR, Vice-President
J. H. PLUMMER, Asst. Gen'l Manager

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$8,000,000
REST, \$2,000,000

Head Office: TORONTO, CANADA

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE
60 LOMBARD ST., E.C.

BRANCHES IN CANADA

Atlin City, B.C.
Ayr, Ont.
Barrie, Ont.
Belleville, Ont.
Berlin, Ont.
Blenheim, Ont.
Brantford, Ont.
Cayuga, Ont.
Chatham, Ont.
Collingwood, Ont.
Cranbrook, B.C.
Dawson City, Yukon Dis.
Dresden, Ont.
Dundas, Ont.
Dunnville, Ont.
Fernie, B.C.
Fort Frances, Ont.
Galt, Ont.
Goderich, Ont.
Greenwood, B.C.

Guelph, Ont.
Hamilton, Ont.
Kamloops, B.C.
London, Ont.
Montreal, Que.
Nanaimo, B.C.
Nelson, B.C.
New Westminster, B.C.
Orangeville, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont.
Paris, Ont.
Parkhill, Ont.
Peterboro, Ont.
Port Perry, Ont.
St. Catharines, Ont.
Sandon, B.C.
Sarnia, Ont.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Seaforth, Ont.
Simcoe, Ont.

Stratford, Ont.
Strathroy, Ont.
Toronto, Ont. (8 offices)
Toronto Junction
Vancouver, B.C.
Victoria, B.C.
Walkerton, Ont.
Walkerville, Ont.
Waterloo, Ont.
White Horse, Yukon Dis.
Windsor, Ont.
Winnipeg, Man.
Woodstock, Ont.

Branches in United States

New York
San Francisco, Cal.
Portland, Ore.
Seattle, Wash.
Skagway, Alaska

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. Special attention is directed to the following advantages offered by our Savings Bank:—Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates. Interest is added to the deposit twice in each year, at the end of May and November. The Depositor is subject to no delay whatever in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit.

FARMERS' AND COUNTRY BUSINESS. Special attention is given to accounts of cheese factories, farmers' cattle and hog dealers, and to all out-of-town accounts. Farmers' Notes discounted and Farmers' Sale Notes cashed or taken for collection. Bank Sale notes, in books or pads, supplied free on application at the bank.

DRAFTS ISSUED, payable at any of the Branches of the Bank, or at any of the points covered by its Bankers and Correspondents.

TRAVELLERS' AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

STERLING AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Special attention given to the Collection of Commercial Paper throughout Canada and all parts of the world

JOHN AIRD, Manager Winnipeg Branch.

BANK OF OTTAWA DOMINION BANK

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA

Capital Paid Up . .	\$2,000,000
Rest	\$1,765,000

Capital Authorized . .	\$2,000,000
Capital Subscribed . .	\$1,994,900

This Bank offers to clients every facility which their balance, business and responsibility warrant.

WINNIPEG BRANCH:

J. B. MONK . . Manager

TURNER'S MUSIC HOUSE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Full Equipment for Brass Band.
Headquarters for Teachers of Music.
Stock of Music and Musical Goods full and complete.
Catalogues on application.

TURNER'S MUSIC HOUSE

COR. PORTAGE AVE. AND CARRY ST.

TELEPHONE 1052. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Capital Authorized . .	\$3,000,000
Capital Paid Up . .	\$2,500,000
Reserve Fund . .	\$2,500,000

President—E. B. Osler, M.P.
Vice-President—Wilmot D. Matthews
General Manager—T. G. Brough.

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

WINNIPEG OFFICES:

Main Office—Corner Main and McDermot Streets.

F. L. PATTON, Manager.

North End Branch—709 Main Street.
W. C. ARMSTRONG, Manager.

A general banking business transacted
Interest allowed on deposits in Savings Bank Department.

W. E. SANFORD MFG. CO., LIMITED

Head Office and Factory, Hamilton, Ont.

Manufacturers of Ready-to-Wear Garments for Men

Branch Office and Sample Rooms, Bannatyne Avenue, Corner Princess Street.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
R. T. RILEY, Local Manager

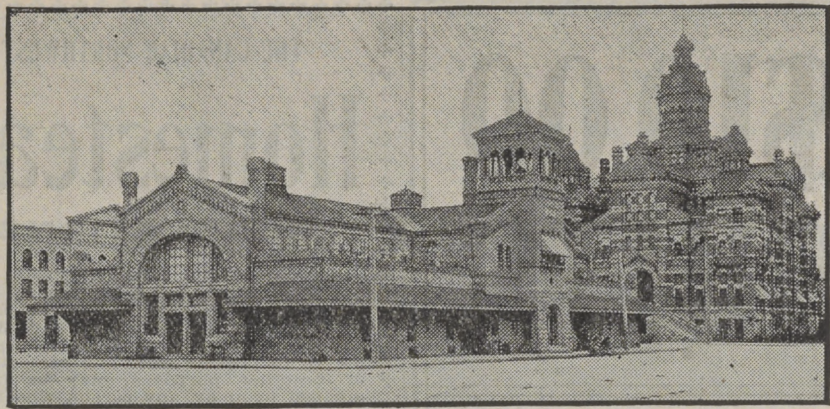


Photo. by Allen. CITY HALL AND MARKET.

dwellings beside the Indian trail leading to Fort Garry.

The provincial government of Manitoba was formally inaugurated by the arrival of the first Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Adam G. Archibald, in Winnipeg, on Sept. 2, 1870, but actual settlement of the country cannot be said to have commenced in real earnest until ten years later.

The mean average annual temperature of Winnipeg is 33.3 degrees Fahrenheit. The mean temperature of the summer is 66 degrees and of the winter about zero. The average rainfall is about 17 inches, of which about 75 per cent. falls between April 1 and Sept. 30. The snowfall is usually much less than in the States to the south and frequently is not seen until late in December. The average is about 16 inches. While the winters are cold—measured by the thermometer—they are exceedingly pleasant and when spring opens, about April 1, the days are long and bright, with (at least during June and July) two hours more sunshine than any other point of North America. The nights are cool during the hottest season of the year.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The city of Winnipeg was incorporated by act of the legislative assembly of the province of Manitoba on March 8, 1873. At that time the city consisted of dwellings, 17 hotels, 7 saloons, 23 boarding houses, 27 manufactories, and 421 miscellaneous buildings. The first mayor of the city was elected on January 5, 1874. The population was then 1,869. The total assessable value of city property was \$2,676,018. The assessment rolls of the city for the year 1902 show a population of 48,411 and the value of real and personal property subject to taxation \$28,615,810. In a word the population has increased 26 fold and the value of property in the city 14 fold.

Winnipeg has an area of exactly 12,750 acres and is situated nearly in longitude 97 degrees west and 50 degrees north and for the purposes of municipal government is divided into six wards, each electing two aldermen to the city council, which is presided over by the mayor, chosen by the electors of the city at large. John Arbuthnot, the present mayor, was re-elected for a second term in January last and the board of aldermen consists of B. E. Chaffey, barrister; C. Campbell, grocer; John Russell, manager of Winnipeg General Trust company; Robt. Barclay, retired; Capt. J. H. McCarthy, insurance agent; Thos. Sharpe, contractor; J. G. Harvey, merchant; D. D. Ward, contractor; R. A. Ritchie, grocer; J. L. Wells, hardware merchant; and J. W. Cockburn, grocer. Mayor Arbuthnot carries on an extensive lumber business and served on the city council for a number of years prior to his election as mayor. C. J. Brown, the city clerk, has filled that office acceptably since January, 1883. Under the city charter natural born or naturalized subjects of His Majesty 21 years of age, resident in the city and owners of freehold property assessed at \$500 are qualified to be elected to the offices of mayor and aldermen, and all such persons, male or female, who are rated as owners or occupiers for at least \$100 are entitled to vote at the municipal elections. Taxation for all purposes except interest on debentures and sinking fund therefor and for school purposes, police and park board, is limited to one cent on the dollar, the total general rate or business tax assessment being fixed at two cents.

PROGRESS OF THIRTY YEARS.

In 1873, Winnipeg was completely shut off from the outside world. There was no railroad in Western Canada and those who

would find their way into the capital of the prairie province had to traverse the distance from Fort William, on Lake Superior, by means of the cumbersome Red River cat, or from Fargo, North Dakota, via the Red River steamboats, unless compelled to take the road from the southern point, and in any case—under the most favorable circumstances—three weeks would be taken up by the journey that can now be accomplished in a few hours. Practically everything that was needed in the new city had to be imported from the United States—which offered the nearest market—or from Eastern Canada, with which direct communication was only possible by steamer while the great lakes were open to navigation—not more than half the year, at most. No little courage was needed to enable men to undertake the task of establishing themselves and building up a commonwealth as far distant from the centres of civilization. The makers of Manitoba—if such a title may be applied to the settlers of those days—were, almost without exception, poor men, with whom success would have been impossible except for their own unbounded confidence and energy and the enormous fertility of the soil that constituted the only known means of subsistence in the land of their adoption.

SKILLED PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK.

Readers of this supplement will notice that

from 1874 to the present time:

Year	Population	Assessment
1874	1,869	\$ 2,676,018
1875	2,061	2,635,805
1876	3,000	3,031,685
1877	2,722	3,097,824
1878	3,180	3,216,980
1879	4,113	3,415,065
1880	6,178	4,095,460
1881	6,245	9,156,085
1882	15,000	30,303,270
1883	20,000	32,883,200
1884	16,694	27,444,700
1885	19,574	19,711,605
1886	19,525	19,286,905
1887	21,267	19,392,410
1888	22,098	19,025,890
1889	21,328	18,608,120
1890	23,000	18,612,410
1891	24,068	19,944,270
1892	29,182	20,328,100
1893	32,119	21,692,700
1894	34,954	22,001,330
1895	37,124	22,168,990
1896	37,983	22,560,430
1897	38,733	22,832,020
1898	39,384	22,851,700
1899	40,112	23,519,520
1900	42,534	25,077,460
1901	44,778	26,405,770
1902	48,411	28,615,810

Property in the city exempt from taxation in 1902 is valued at \$6,588,060.

The total debenture indebtedness of the city is \$4,816,203.60, of which \$1,182,644.62 is on account of the citizens' share of local improvements.

The license system, under which the operation of dairies, auctioneers, employment agents, hotels, restaurants, billiard halls, tobacco dealers, draymen, hawkers, etc., are controlled brought the city a revenue of \$11,123.50 during the year ending May 31, 1902.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The first thing that strikes the new arrival in Winnipeg is the unusual width of its principal streets, Main street, Portage avenue and Broadway being 132 feet wide. There were 118 miles of graded streets in the city on December 31, 1901, and forty-seven miles of pavement, made up as follows:

Pavements.	Miles.
Asphalt	5.38
Macadam	25.67
Wood block	16.04
Total	47.09

Artificial stone sidewalks have been con-

means of which a saving of 20 per cent. of the former cost of the concrete has been effected. Projected improvements in the plant will result in a still further saving. During the present season the force of 14 men engaged on Princess street, laid 1,250 square yards of asphalt surface in one working day of eight hours.

BOULEVARDS AND TREES.

There are few cities that have more boulevards than Winnipeg. In fact all the residential streets have these ornamental strips of grass on either side of the roadway and Manitoba maples, ash and other trees are planted at short distances, giving the streets in summer the appearance of picturesque groves, the foliage of which—though the trees are still young—hides most of the houses from view in many instances, except they are approached quite close. The boulevards and trees are taken care of by the city officials, and the incidental expenses provided for out of the general taxes.

The cycle path board has under its control the licensing of bicycles, for which a fee of 50c per annum, is charged each rider. The money thus raised is devoted to the maintenance of cycle paths, of which 10 miles have already been built.

WATER WORKS.

Until 1899 the Winnipeg city water works was operated by a private company, but the plant was acquired by the city on April 18 of that year at a cost of \$237,500. Provision had been made for the expenditure of \$700,000 in perfecting the water supply and the constructions of additional works and in obtaining the supply from artesian wells. A sufficient quantity of water is obtained from an artesian well 48 feet deep and 17 feet in diameter. It was sunk as a pump well with the intention of connecting with other wells or pipes, but at present the capacity is about 2,500,000 gallons per day; it is found sufficient for present purposes, the consumption being only about 1,400,000 gallons. As there is an excess of the carbonates of lime and magnesium in the water a softening plant has been constructed which eliminates over two-thirds of the hardening substances from the water and makes it fit for domestic use. The pumping machinery consists of one 5,000,000 low pressure pump, used for pumping from the well to the softening plant and one 5,000,000, 125 pounds pressure triple expansion pump which pumps either directly from the well or from the softening plant reservoir

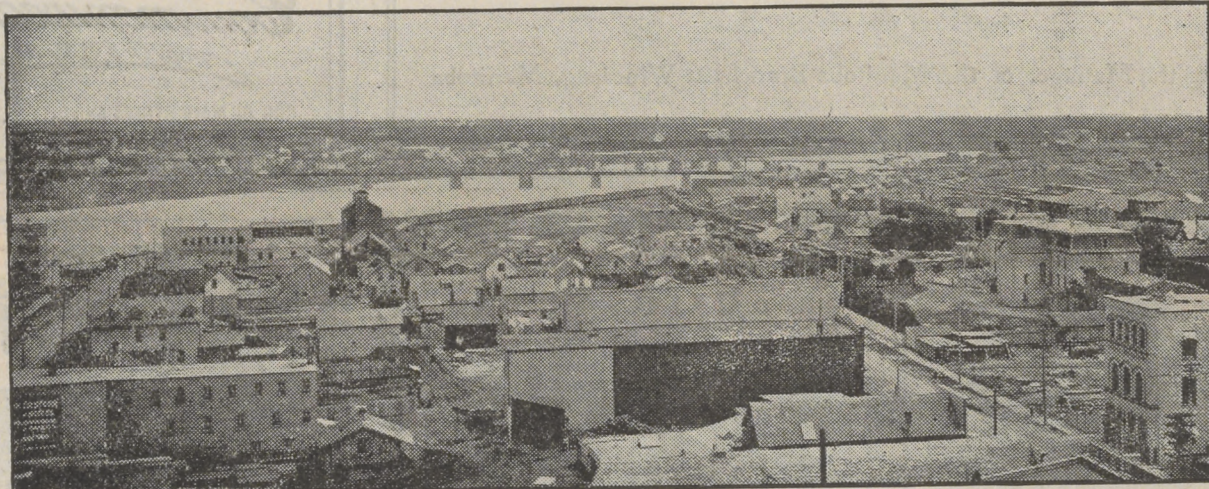


Photo by Allen.

LOOKING SOUTH FROM OGILVIE'S MILL.

many of the illustrations are from photographs taken by I. F. Allen, the Winnipeg portrait and view photographer, who has his studio at 503 Logan avenue. The excellence of the work done by this gentleman is so obvious that no further comment is necessary to recommend it.

POPULATION AND WEALTH.

Strange as it may seem, the government of Manitoba—and for that matter, also of Winnipeg—may be said to have preceded the populating of the country. With a territory covering 73,956 square miles, Lieut.-Governor Archibald only found a population of 11,963 in the province when he arrived in 1870 and the city commenced, as has been stated, with no more than 1,869 people in 1874.

The following figures show the growth of the population of Winnipeg and the increase in the total value of assessable property

constructed on nearly six miles and the plank sidewalks measure 169.138 miles. The work of paving the streets for the present season has only been commenced a few weeks and will add considerably to the distances paved at the end of last year.

The system of day labor adopted on the public works of Winnipeg has, on the whole proved beneficial. In addition to giving the men who do the work the advantage of being employed directly by the city, insuring the paying of fair wages to residents in the city, and providing against the importation of others when there are sufficient here to do the work, this method has resulted in some saving in the aggregate amount of work done, the cost in some instances proving less than the lowest tender and less also than the estimates made by Col. H. N. Ruttan, who has been city engineer since June, 1885.

Asphalt pavements and artificial stone sidewalks have proven most suitable and, in the end, most economical, having regard to the character of the soil and the climatic conditions.

The first asphalt paving in Winnipeg was laid by contract about six years ago. The plant erected by the contractors was subsequently purchased by the city council. The present is the fourth season that the plant has been operated by the city officials, under the direction of Col. Ruttan. The expense of asphalt pavements constructed by the city in Winnipeg is comparatively small. The cost in 1900, reduced to Buffalo specifications, according to F. V. E. Bardol, city engineer of Buffalo, N. Y., was \$1.76 in Winnipeg and considerably less than that in 36 of the principal cities of the United States. The actual cost was \$1.79 per square yard of asphalt, including concrete, binder and surfacing. In 1901 there were 51,252 square yards of asphalt paving laid in Winnipeg and the cost, including curbing, street railway tracks, etc., was \$2.78 per yard. This season a concrete mixing machine has been added to the equipment, by

to the city mains. It is proposed to utilize the lime removed from the water by the softening process and when proper appliances are installed for this purpose it is expected the product will yield sufficient profit to largely decrease the cost of the water supply, besides providing a high grade lime for about one-third the present price.

The water mains measure 64.61 miles, with 2,731 house connections, 325 post hydrants and 129 ball hydrants.

SEWAGE SYSTEM.

The city sewers are laid out over a distance of 58.57 miles, with 2,812 house connections. The system is adequate for the needs of the present population and is being extended as rapidly as the growth of the city demands. The combined method of sewage has been adopted and there are 8 main outlets, five into the Red river and three into the Assiniboine. The current of these streams is very rapid, flowing into Lake Winnipeg about 40 miles northeast of Winnipeg. The main outlets are built of brick and on an average 6 feet in diameter. The secondary and other sewers are of brick and sanitary pipes.

CITY ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

The streets and municipal buildings of Winnipeg are lighted by electric light, furnished by the city plant, which is located within the water works building. The electric light plant consists of a pair of cross compound automatic engines of 400 horsepower, manufactured at the Polson Iron Works, Toronto. They are surface condensing engines and drive a line of shafting to which is belted three 100-arc light dynamos of Western Electric type and one 1,000 incandescent light dynamo. The arc light system is operated on the streets where there are 240 lamps and the incandescent dynamo furnishes all the illumination that is required in the city hall and municipal buildings. The cost of the plant, exclusive of the buildings was about \$20,000 and the cost of operating it for the fiscal year 1901-2 was \$14,550.52. This means a great saving

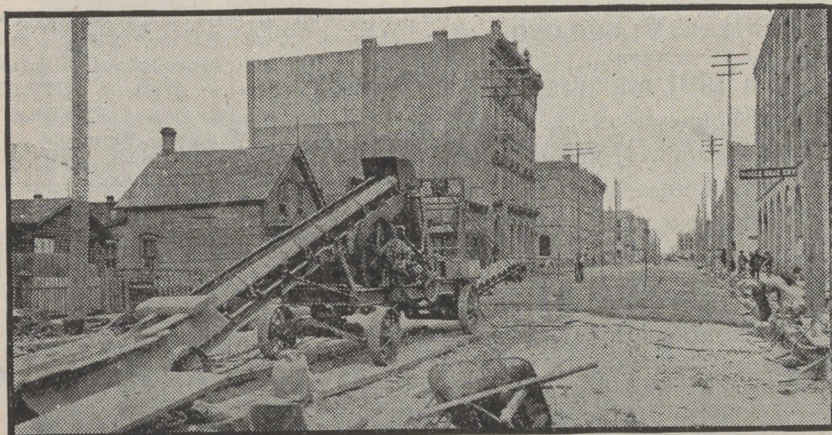


Photo by Allen. CONCRETE MIXER ON PRINCESS STREET.

The Canada Permanent And Western Canada Mortgage Corporation

HEAD OFFICES: TORONTO. J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director
BRANCH OFFICES: WINNIPEG. W. M. FISHER, Manager

Money to Lend

AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES OF INTEREST

Mortgages & Debentures Purchased

DEBENTURES AT 4 PER CENT.

Per annum, payable half yearly, in sums of \$100 and upwards, for terms of from one to five years issued. Principal and interest payable free of bank charges.

Farm and City Properties for sale at lower than current prices. Lists sent on application.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

Apply to the Manager of the Manitoba Branch, at Winnipeg, Manitoba

\$10.00 SUITS

BEST ON EARTH

They are New and Nobby Four Button Round Cut Sack Suits, made of pure, fancy striped Worsteds, Tweeds and Serges. Strictly all wool.

They have horn buttons to match the cloth, neatly trimmed with black or grey Italian lining, silk stitched edges, piped facings, worked button holes, and under collar.

These garments have perfectly square lapels and flaps. They are a triumph of tailoring genius. The shoulders are patterned after tailor-made garments; in fact a suit for critical men. They are faultless, form-fitting properties.

We have them in every size from 34 to 46.

The Commonwealth
HOOPER & COMPANY
COR. OF MAIN STREET AND CITY HALL SQUARE

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST

Homestead

REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the Local Agent for the district in which the land is situate, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for ordinary homestead entry.

Homestead Duties

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in one of the following ways, namely:

(1) By at least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year, during the term of three years;

(2) If the father, or the mother (if the father is deceased), of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If a settler has obtained a patent for his first homestead, on a certificate for the issue of such patent countersigned in the manner prescribed in the Dominion Lands Act, and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent, may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead.

(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Application for Patents

should be made at the end of three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

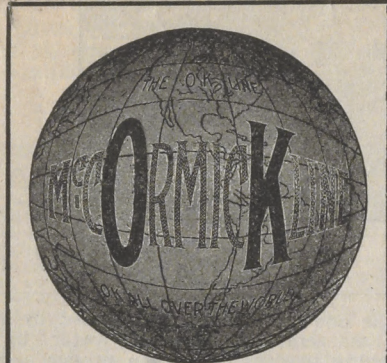
Information

Newly-arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office, in Winnipeg, or at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the lands, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary at the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

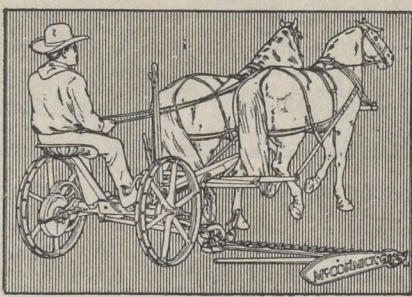
James A. Smart,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

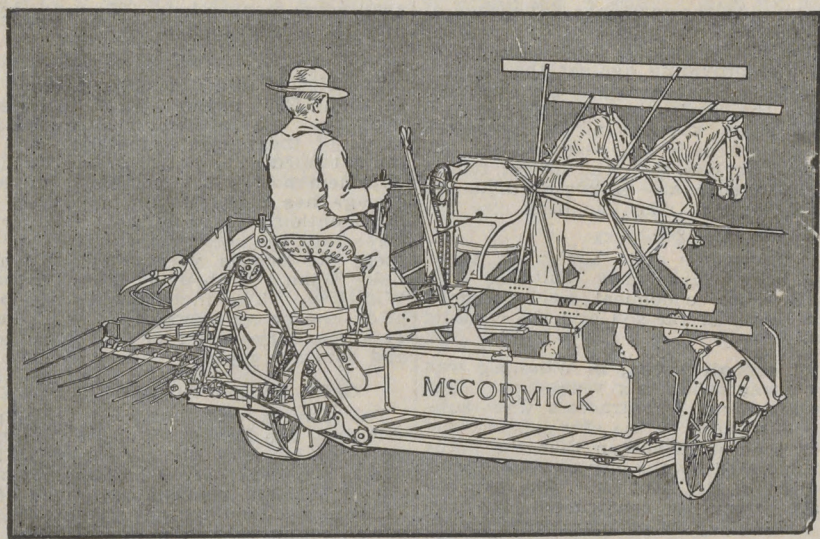
N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands to which the regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from railroad and other corporations and private firms in Western Canada.



MCCORMICK



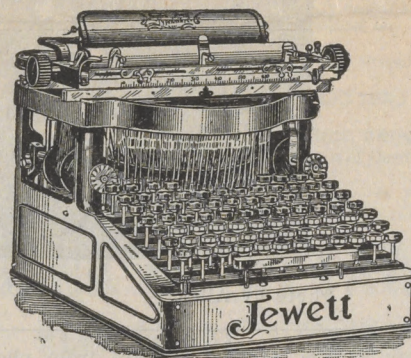
Binders, Mowers and Rakes



—ARE THE O. K. LINE—

Call on our Agents who are represented in all the principal towns in Manitoba and Canada

H. DONALDSON, General Agent,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.



See our exhibit of Typewriters at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

THE
North West Typewriter Emporium
TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES

430 1-2 Main St., Nanton Block

Catalogue Free.

Royal-Victoria Life Insurance Company of Canada

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

Progress in 1901 over previous year

Increase in Applications 31%
Increase in Insurance Issued . . . 36%
Increase in Insurance in Force . . . 27%
Increase in Reserves 39%

Progress to May 31st, 1902

Increase in Applications 70%
Increase in Insurance Issued . . . 63%

Agents desiring to represent this progressive Life Company with up-to-date plans of Insurance are invited to communicate with

ADAM REID,

320 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg
Manager for Manitoba.

Manitoba Lands.

Valuations, reports, maps and reliable information for owners and prospective purchasers. Twenty-three years' experience. Lands for sale throughout Manitoba and western territories. Write to SUTHERLAND & NORQUAY, Land and Financial Agents, P.O. Box 739, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

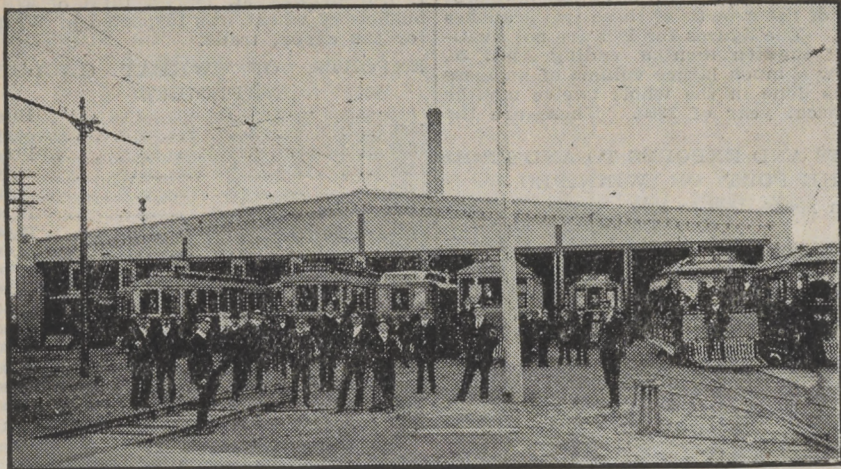
FARM LANDS

WM. PEARSON & CO.

383 Main Street,

WINNIPEG.

Agents wanted; liberal commissions.



STREET CAR BARN.

for the city as the 78,661 street lights used during the year cost only an average of 18 1-2 cents per light per night, without allowing anything for the civic buildings. The lowest price ever offered by contractors for this service was 29 cents per light per night on 10 years' agreement and 37 1-2 cents per night for three years' contract. At the lower rate the city would have had to pay \$10,000 and at the higher figure \$14,000 more than the service costs at present, with the incandescent lights thrown in.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE

There are three fire halls in Winnipeg, the Central at the corner of Bannatyne and Arthur streets, the south hall at 150 Smith street and the north hall at Maple and Fonseca streets. The chief of the fire department, J. E. Buchanan has a splendid force of 40 men under his control; there are 57 fire tanks at different points in the city besides the 454 hydrants on the streets. Forty seven of the tanks have a capacity of 30,000 gallons each; five, 25,000 gallons, and five 15,000 gallons. Twenty-one also have direct connections with the water mains. The apparatus in use by the department consists of four steamers, three chemicals, one extension ladder, three hose waggons, three hose reels and 11,360 feet of hose for water and chemical connections.

There are 152 fire alarm boxes at as many points in the city, all operated by telegraph, and when one of the knobs is pulled the gongs in the fire halls sound the alarm and the bell in the tower of the market hall rings out the number of the alarm box and the men at the nearest fire hall turn out forthwith. It takes them seven seconds to respond to an alarm in the day time and 11 seconds at night.

"In case of fire, call 100" is a familiar sign near city telephones. This number is in charge of a member of the fire department and not neither of the fire halls. His duty is to send an alarm from the box nearest the location of the fire.

The city hall and numerous business blocks in the city are provided with alarms which act automatically when subject to a heat exceeding 120 degrees.

CARE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

That Winnipeg is a healthy city all who have lived anytime within its borders are ready to affirm. The health department, under Dr. A. J. Douglas, keeps a vigilant watch against conditions that are likely to become inimical to the public welfare and, while few occasions arise that require his intervention, is prompt and persistent in enforcing the

necessary measures for the prevention of nuisance—as his duty requires—and insisting upon the proper treatment of all questions affecting the public health.

In order to dispose of the garbage collected in the city a crematory has been constructed which is designed to consume the refuse included in that description, including the bodies of horses and likewise the fumes and gases from the burning material. The furnaces etc. of the crematory cost \$10,290 and the building \$3,755 31 more. The cost of operating this plant will be comparatively small and the benefits accruing

Year.	Population.	Deaths.
1898	31,334	547
1899	40,112	769
1900	41,534	903
1901	43,340	829

MUNICIPAL PROPERTY.

The assets of the city amount to about \$4,000,000 and are approximately represented by the buildings, etc., enumerated below:

	Value.
City hall and market	\$ 300,000
School buildings, etc.	564,000
Water Works	860,000
Softening plant	20,000
Electric light plant	6,000
Sewers, paving, boulevards, etc.	1,500,000
Asphalt works and plant	20,000
Crematory	20,000
Police Station	15,000
Fire halls	79,800
Exhibition grounds	110,000
Parks	105,500
Bridges	320,000
City yards	15,000
Miscellaneous property	50,000

Total

STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The Winnipeg Electric Street Railway company provides transportation over 13 miles of streets in the city every day, except Sunday, from 6 a.m. to 12 p.m. There are seven lines in operation all the year round. The Portage avenue line runs between the C. P. R. station and Armstrong's Point. The belt line circles the city via Notre Dame, Nena, Logan and Main street, the loop line via Main street, Broadway, Osborne street and River avenue. The

St. John's line runs from the C. P. R. station to Kildonan and the Selkirk avenue line to the exhibition grounds. Transfers are given over the entire system for the uniform fare of 5 cents, except between 11 and 12 p.m., when double fare is charged.

THE WHOLESALE DISTRICT

is girdled by the car lines but not crossed by them. The magnificent buildings of white Manitoba brick and stone in this section of the city, composing Princess and the adjoining streets, where the warehouses and show-rooms of the merchants are located, are the pride of the city people and the admiration of all who visit them.

Unfortunately, the level nature of the prairie of which Winnipeg is the center precludes any extended view of the city being taken, but the pictures of the different sections presented in this issue of The Telegram are sufficient to give some idea of the vast conglomeration of massive and picturesque buildings that have been erected for business and residential purposes.

PARKS AND PLACES OF INTEREST.

A trip over the street railway lines gives a convenient opportunity of seeing nearly every point of interest in the city. St. John's cathedral, college and park are in the north of the city, on the border of Kildonan, the location of Lord Selkirk's original settlement—otherwise the Red River Colony. Here may be seen the monument erected to the memory of the men who fell with Governor Semple at the Seven Oaks, on the exact spot where they were killed in the conflict between the Hudson's Bay company and the Northwest company's servants.

The Broadway and belt line cars enable visitors to see the government house, the parliament buildings, the court house, Fort Osborne, Manitoba university, the colleges,

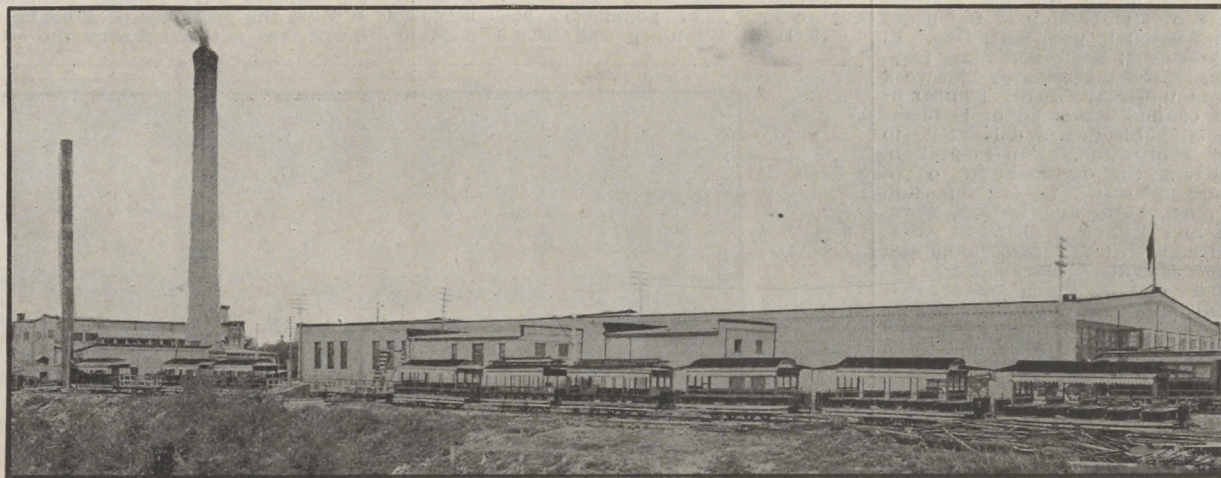


Photo by Allen.

STREET RAILWAY POWER HOUSE AND CAR BARN.

from the cremation of all refuse which might otherwise become offensive and injurious to health is as incalculable.

Recently Dr. Douglas has taken a hand in the drainage question and is now requiring, under powers conferred upon the department, that all vacant lots upon which water is likely to stagnate shall be connected with the public sewers.

The health department also has charge of the administration of the law requiring that all children who attend the public schools shall be vaccinated.

The average rate of mortality in Winnipeg is very low. The following figures show

William and Higgins avenue line runs from the Louise bridge, which crosses the Red river at the foot of Higgins avenue, to the corner of Sherbrook and Portage avenue, and the Osborne street line from the corner of River avenue and Pembina street to the Canadian Northern railway crossing. During the summer months the Park line continues the last named route to River park, a pleasant and popular resort on the Assiniboine river, on the opposite side of which is Elm park, famed for its splendid grove of Elm trees, which is reached by means of a pontoon bridge a short distance from the terminus of the street car track. The

Deaf and Dumb Institute and residential districts on both sides of the Assiniboine river.

The numerous small parks in the city are all well cared for, planted with numerous varieties of trees and shrubs and afford delightful opportunities for rest and recreation amid beautiful surroundings. Assiniboine park, in Fort Rouge, is between River avenue and the Assiniboine river, midway also between Main and Osborne streets, on the street car line. St. John's park has already been referred to. St. James' park consists of six acres on Portage avenue, west of the street car terminus. Victoria park is a delightful little spot on the bank of the Red river, at the foot of Rupert street, and near the business part of the city. Central park, near Notre Dame avenue, Dufferin park, on Logan avenue, Notre Dame park, southwest of the General Hospital and Selkirk park, north of the C.P.R. track, on Schultz street, are also pleasant spots in the midst of the city dwellings.

Special facilities for carrying visitors to the exhibition grounds have been arranged which include the construction of tracks on Main and Dufferin streets. This will enable the Street Railway company to carry 12,000 people to the grounds every hour and prevent overcrowding and delay.

The Winnipeg Street Railway company also supplies the electric light service for the business houses and residences of the city, the plant by means of which the car lines are operated being utilized for this purpose.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Winnipeg public library at the present time is temporarily housed in the city hall, but arrangements are in progress for the erection of a suitable building at a cost of about \$75,000. There are already about 10,000 volumes in the circulating department, besides 1,100 books for reference and the regular supply of 20 current newspapers and magazines.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE

Manufacturing is yet in its infancy in Winnipeg, although there is abundant scope for almost every kind of enterprise with sufficient trade and resources to warrant the establishment of numerous industries. The millers have the leading place among manufacturing concerns in Winnipeg. This is the headquarters of the Ogilvie Milling Co., and the largest flour mills in the British Empire. The manufacture of lumber is carried on extensively by a number of firms. There are two iron foundries, metal workers, brick makers, carriage builders, soap makers, pork packers, brewers and makers of biscuits, cigars, confectionery, chocolate, clothing, gloves, hair goods, furniture, tents, electrical supplies and numerous other kinds of goods.

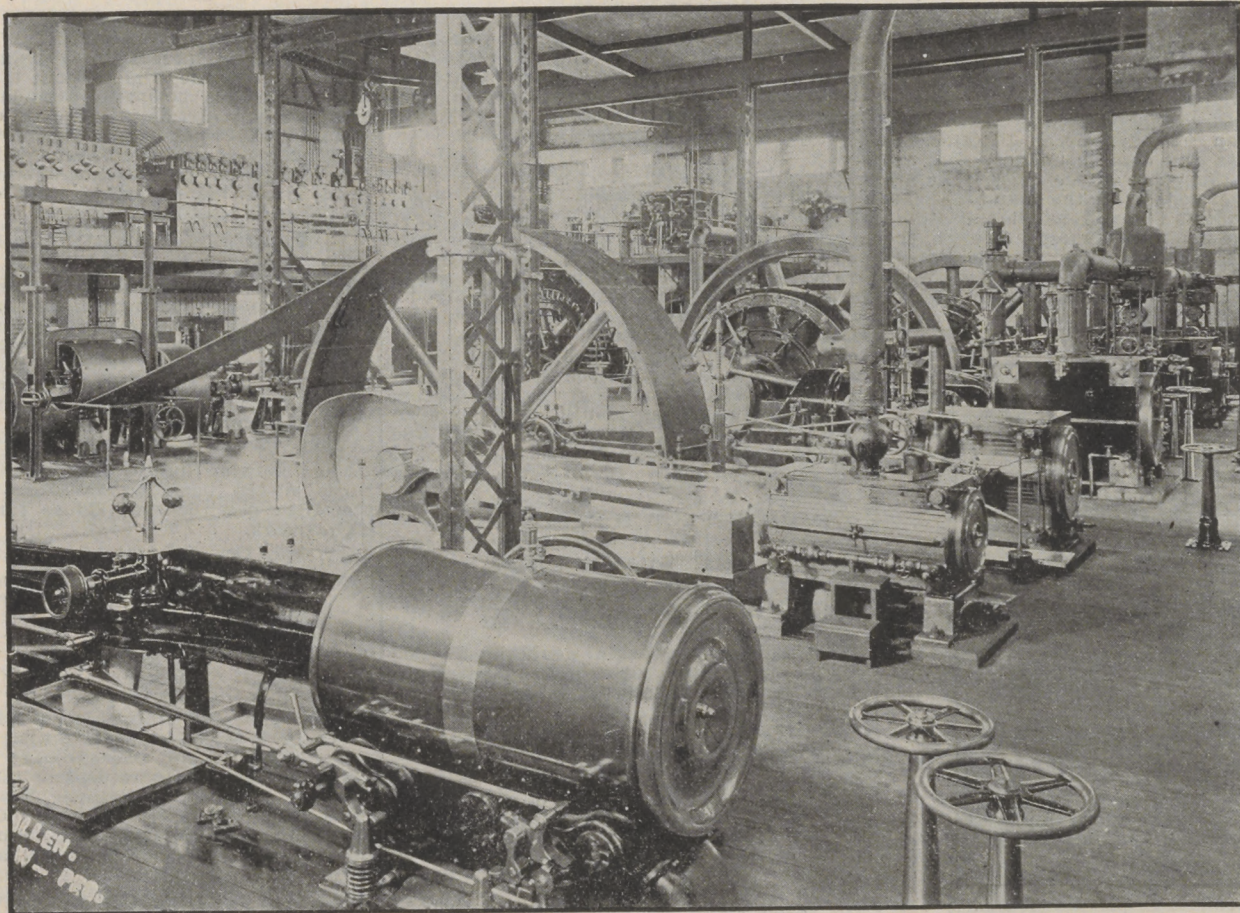


Photo. by Allen.

INTERIOR STREET RAILWAY POWER HOUSE.



POST OFFICE AND BANKS EAST OF MAIN ST.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Winnipeg board of trade was organized in 1879. Its membership includes dealers in agricultural implements and carriages, bankers, commission merchants, contractors, publishers, railroad officials, financial and real estate dealers, insurance agents, brewers, foundrymen, manufacturers of cigars, soap, confectionery, pickles, furniture, doors and sash, pants, etc., and merchants dealing in cattle and produce, china and glassware, dry goods, clothing, drugs, fruits, grain, groceries, liquors, hardware, stoves, hides, wool, lumber, fuel, paints, oils and stationery. The present membership of the board is 205. John Russell is president, Geo. R. Crowe, vice-president; Andrew Strang, treasurer and Chas. N. Bell, secretary. The work of the board is under the general supervision of a council composed of 16 members and special subjects are delegated to committees on arbitration, grain inspection, insurance matters, the organization of a Dominion board of trade, the examination of flour and meal, hides and leather, grain survey, grain and milling, legislation, beet root growth, freight rates, vacant lands and Red river improvements. The board is incorporated under the Dominion act of 1886 and has special powers in regard to arbitrations for the purpose of settling trade disputes, and differences which arise under the General Inspection act in reference to the decisions of the government inspectors as to the quality and condition of flour, meal, wheat and other grain, beef and pork, fish, butter, leather, raw hides, etc. The value of the work of the board as an agency for the development and regulation of trade is incalculable.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Winnipeg Grain and Produce exchange was organized in 1887 and numbers in its membership most of the prominent dealers in the country. In December 31, 1901, there were 158 members in good standing in the exchange, of whom 78 have their headquarters in Winnipeg. The official members of the exchange are: C. A. Young, president; Geo. V. Hastings, vice-president; Chas. N. Bell, secretary-treasurer. Arrangements have been perfected for carrying on an option market in connection with the Winnipeg Grain and Produce exchange. A clearing house has been organized and some trading is going on already.

WORLD-WIDE TRADE.

The grain trade doubtless takes precedence of all others in Manitoba. Wheat growing is the foundation of the wealth of the province and its export engages the attention not alone of the 40,000 farmers but a large number of people whose work only commences when the farmer loads his grain on the cars or delivers it to the elevators. Winnipeg is the entrepot of all this trade, as well as that of the farmers generally, including cattle, sheep, hogs and farm produce, besides the general commerce of the entire country.

The exports of grain, particularly of wheat from Manitoba, have increased by leaps and bounds since the settlement of the country was commenced in anything like a systematic manner. It must be remembered that in 1871 the population of the whole

province was only 12,228. This was increased to 65,954 in 1881, and it is from this date that the real progress of the country has to be considered. There was then practically no export trade, except in furs, but the imports to the city of Winnipeg (then the only port of entry in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories) for that year were valued at \$2,994,838. The reason for this large amount of import trade is obvious—the people had not yet reached the stage, where there was sufficient produce raised to sustain them, much less to permit of any exportation. The conditions are very different today. The population has increased to 48,411 in Winnipeg and 260,000 in Mani-

from 1886 to 1900 shows the extent and proportions of the growth of these two branches of trade. The figures for 1901 are not available, but the ten months ending April 30, 1902, show a much larger volume of business than was done in the whole twelve months of the fiscal year of 1900. These are the details:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS TO AND FROM THE PORT OF WINNIPEG.

Fifteen years, 1886 to 1900.		
Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1886	\$1,959,837	\$ 859,615
1887	2,011,183	885,041
1888	1,750,048	1,304,800
1889	2,207,314	682,605
1890	2,555,235	938,384
1891	2,796,805	1,612,124
1892	3,038,443	2,078,339
1893	2,652,488	1,211,078
1894	2,353,768	1,861,964
1895	2,190,570	1,611,003
1896	2,770,316	1,308,505
1897	2,858,966	1,965,755
1898	4,432,184	3,472,801
1899	5,695,715	2,092,988
1900	6,280,866	3,463,159

1901 figures not available.
Ten months ending April 30.
1902

6,609,581 3,633,838
The foregoing figures do not include the exports of wheat and only a proportion of the other goods shipped to and from Winnipeg. The reason for this is that the actual ports on the lakes or seaboard—as Fort William, Hamilton, Toronto, and particularly Montreal—where exports are loaded on the steamships and imports are transferred to the trains, are credited with the trade, instead of the places of original shipment or ultimate destination.

IMPORTS OF 1900 AND 1901.

The import trade of Winnipeg for the year 1901 showed a great increase over the previous year. In the earlier part of the year the imports were smaller than in 1900, but in June the prospects of a heavy crop made themselves felt and during the remainder of

1, 1901 to May 31, 1902—a total of 39,325,440 bushels of wheat was inspected in Winnipeg for the export trade.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT (INCLUDING FLOUR.)

	Bushels.
1886	4,000,000
1887	10,500,000
1888	4,000,000
1889	4,500,000
1890	11,500,000
1891	14,000,000
1892	14,000,000
1893	12,000,000
1894	15,000,000
1895	29,000,000
1896	14,000,000
1897	22,000,000
1898	23,000,000
1899	30,000,000
1900	17,000,000
1901 (Sept. 1 to May 31—9 months)	39,325,440

The live stock industry has grown to large proportions already, but hardly kept pace with the wheat growers. These are the figures:

LIVE STOCK EXPORTED.

Year	Cattle.	Hogs.
1894	11,000	8,000
1895	22,000	10,000
1896	13,833	3,834
1897	31,500	12,500
1898	42,025	5,100
1899	47,000
1900	44,500
1901	60,000

BANKING RECORD OF 1901.

Winnipeg bankers were actually looking for an enormous increase in the volume of business in consequence of the extraordinary quantity of grain that had to be handled, but it may safely be said that it exceeded all expectations. The business of the year ending December 31, 1901, exceeded that of 1900 and 1899 by \$23,000,000 in round figures and shows an increase of nearly 170 per cent. over that of 1894. These figures



Photo by Allen.

CORNER OF MAIN STREET AND PORTAGE AVE.

toba, and—instead of being dependent upon imports—the country has become a competitor in the world's market and (while still buying nearly all the necessary supplies of manufactured articles and machinery from Eastern Canada, Great Britain, the United States and other countries) now exports twice the value of the goods that are imported. A portion of the Manitoba imports and exports are now handled at Brandon, but the bulk still passes through the Winnipeg customs house. A comparison of the imports and exports credited to Winnipeg in the public accounts for fifteen years

the year the duties collected at the customs house showed an increase over the corresponding months of 1900 of from 50 to 60 per cent. The total duties for the two years were: 1900, \$1,023,663.49; for 1901, \$1,217,967.67. Increase for 1901, \$194,304.18.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

It is only quite recently that the crops of oats and barley raised in Manitoba have reached an exportable quantity. The reason is that the acreage is devoted to coarse grain has been comparatively small, wheat being given the most attention, and deservedly so, on account of its more marketable character. Besides this there has been really no exportable surplus of other grains to speak of. A comparison of the number of the different cars of grain inspected at Winnipeg during the months of September, October, November, December, January and February of the crop years of 1899 and 1901 may be made from the following figures:

CARS INSPECTED IN WINNIPEG.

	1899.	1901.
Wheat ..	1,629,995 27,922,230	2,011,835 50,520,085
Oats	453	1,991
Barley	72	197
Flax	72	142

The number of acres cultivated and quantity of grain grown in the province in the same years as here shown:

	1899		1901	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Wheat ..	1,629,995	27,922,230	2,011,835	50,520,085
Oats ..	575,136	22,318,378	689,951	27,796,588
Barley ..	182,912	5,379,156	191,009	6,536,155
Flax ..	21,780	309,920	20,978	266,420

The export of wheat from Manitoba in 1886 was 4,000,000 bushels, and it is estimated that the total exports of the crop of 1901 will reach about 45,000,000. During the first nine months of the crop year—from Sept.

represent sold and substantial progress with a steady increase in population, production and trade, and without anything in the nature of a boom, its attendant excitement or any artificial increase of values, and indicate what may be expected by a continuance of conservative methods of business compared to those of the old world, based upon the experience and operations of its most capable financiers.

WINNIPEG CLEARING HOUSE.

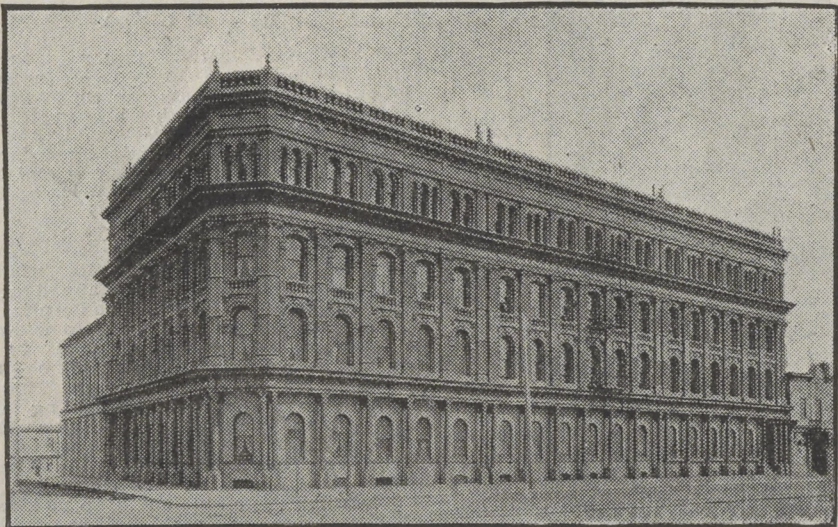
A complete system of financial organization was effected in 1893 by the formation of the Winnipeg Clearing House association, and since that time it has been possible to ascertain with approximate certainty the actual volume of the trade of the country, in so far at least as it involves banking operations in Winnipeg and the interchange of money and commerce that has its centre in this city.

The following figures give the annual returns of the business transacted through the Winnipeg Clearing House for the last eight years.

Year end, Dec. 31, 1894 ..	\$5,540,648
" " " 1895 ..	55,873,630
" " " 1896 ..	64,146,438
" " " 1897 ..	84,435,332
" " " 1898 ..	90,674,325
" " " 1899 ..	107,786,814
" " " 1900 ..	106,956,72
" " " 1901 ..	134,199,483

The wonderful progress that has been made in Western Canada during the past thirty years is no where more strikingly manifest than in the returns of the banking business. Already Winnipeg has reached third place among the cities of Canada in the volume of banking transactions, being now only exceeded by Montreal and Toronto.

The bank clearings of the first five months of 1902 show an increase of nearly 50 per cent. over the same period of the two pre-



ASSINIBOINE BLOCK.

vious years as shown by these figures:

COMPARISON OF THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS.

	1900.	1901.	1902.
January	\$9,906,607	\$9,623,466	\$14,263,381
February	6,702,645	7,158,276	10,067,621
March	7,320,962	7,839,692	10,776,959
April	7,091,519	8,159,719	13,199,815
May	9,762,579	8,681,057	13,912,219

Total

The chartered banks doing business in Winnipeg have a combined capital of \$47,800,000. The following list gives their names and capital:

Bank of British North America.....	\$5,000,000
Bank of Hamilton	1,995,750
Banque d'Hochelaga	1,500,000
Bank of Montreal	12,000,000
Bank of Nova Scotia	2,000,000
Bank of Ottawa	1,994,900
Canadian Bank of Commerce	8,000,000
Dominion Bank	2,440,282
Imperial Bank of Canada	2,500,000
Merchants Bank of Canada	6,000,000
Molson's Bank	2,500,000
Union Bank of Canada	2,000,000

Alloway and Champion also conduct a private bank in Winnipeg which is regarded as one of the strongholds of the financial interests of the city.

CANADIAN CITIES COMPARED.

The following table shows the total clearings for the principal cities in Canada for the years 1900 and 1901:

	1900.	1901.
Montreal	\$721,335,891	\$889,483,915
Toronto	513,629,628	599,385,671
Winnipeg	106,956,792	134,199,483
Halifax	77,276,420	87,148,084
Hamilton	40,240,919	46,788,505
St. John	35,493,952	42,554,033
Victoria	45,459,722	40,941,259
Vancouver	31,964,282	30,607,315

to the Pacific with numerous branches, not only in Manitoba, but in different directions through the Northwest Territories.

Winnipeg is the center and headquarters of the railroads of Western Canada. There are ten tracks running in and out of the city. The C. N. R. has three, the main line to Port Arthur, Morris and Emerson branches going south, and leaving Winnipeg on one track west of the Red river, and the Winnipegosis branch going west through Portage la Prairie to the Dauphin district. The C. P. R. main line from the east skirts the Red river on that side from East Selkirk and a branch from West Selkirk runs on that side to Winnipeg. Thence the main line west, the Glenboro and the Deloraine branches spread themselves, as it were, fan like, over the prairie, while the Teulon branch runs north and the Emerson branch south to the International boundary. Gretna, also on the boundary, is reached by a line 14 miles long from Rosenfeld on the Deloraine branch. Both the last named lines connect with the Great Northern road in the United States. The C. N. R. likewise connects with the Northern Pacific at Emerson.

Extensions are being built as rapidly as possible to render the service of these roads more complete and efficient and in the meantime nearly every portion of the province can be reached without any inconvenience or delay.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Large deposits of iron are known to exist within 100 miles of Winnipeg, which could be delivered to smelters at a much lower price than such material can be obtained elsewhere.

Salt wells exist in the municipality of Morris, within a short distance of Winnipeg, and at other places in the province that only need to be utilized and they would be immensely profitable.

Borings have recently been made which prove the existence of oil fields within 20 miles of Winnipeg and steps are being tak-

lency, the Right Hon. the Earl of Minto, G. C.M.G., etc., governor-general of Canada, the Hon. D. H. McMillan, lieutenant-governor of Manitoba; the Hon. R. P. Roblin, premier of Manitoba. His Worship Mayor Arbutnot and Mr. L. A. Hamilton, of the Canadian Pacific railway company, are honorary directors of the association. The directors are: J. T. Gordon, M.P.P., of Gordon, Ironsides & Fares company, Limited, packers, president; G. F. Galt, of G. F. & J. Galt, wholesale grocers, vice-president; A. A. Andrews, of Winnipeg Rubber company;

representing Manitoba Horse Breeders' association; Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, representing the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' association; S. J. Thompson, V.S., representing Sheep and Swine Breeders' association; A. B. Stovel, representing Manitoba Poultry association; W. B. Gilroy, representing Manitoba Dairy association; W. G. Scott, representing the Western Horticultural association; F. W. Heubach, of Christie & Heubach, financial brokers, general manager.



WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET FROM PORTAGE AVENUE.

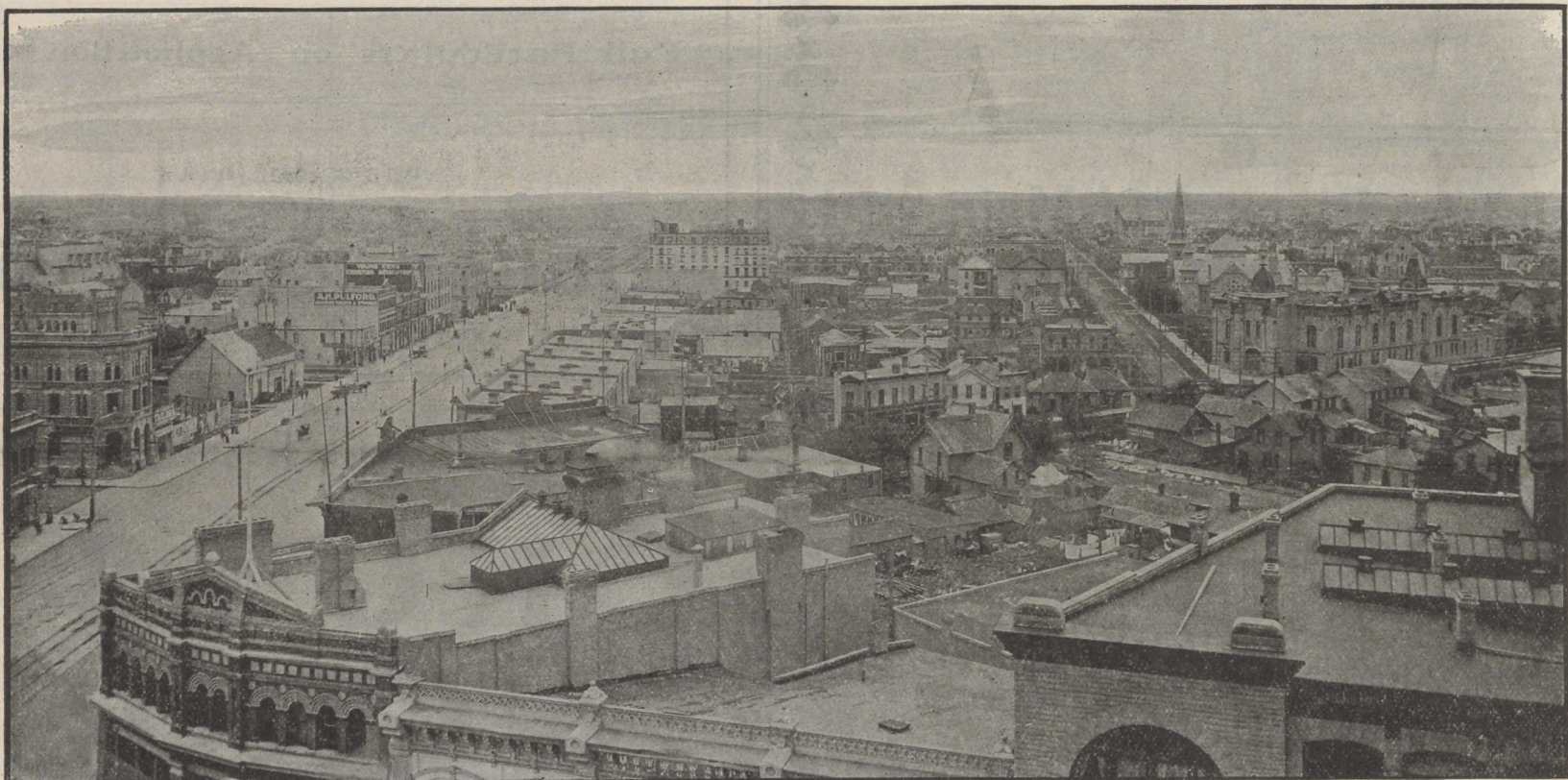


Photo by Allen.

PORTAGE AVENUE, LOOKING WEST FROM MERCHANTS' BANK BUILDING.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

The great impediment to the development of Western Canada in the early days was the want of railroad communications. Prior to 1859 pack horses and primitive carts were the only available means of reaching Winnipeg either from Lake Superior or the United States. In that year the navigation of the Red river was first undertaken by the steamer "Anson Northrup." This inaugurated a new era for the trade of the Red River Colony. A stage line was established from Georgetown, 200 miles south of Winnipeg to St. Paul and regular trips were made between these points. It was not, however, until 1872 that the traffic amounted to very much. In that year the Northern Pacific railway was built as far as Moorhead, which gave fresh impetus to the Red river trade and immigrants began to pour into Manitoba, some over the Red river route and some by the Dawson route from Lake Superior, and in 1875 the Red River Transportation company carried 50,000 tons of freight in their steamers.

The real opening of the country to settlers was commenced by the building of the Pembina branch of the C. P. R. from Winnipeg, or rather St. Boniface, for there was then no bridge across the Red river, to the International boundary. The first locomotive seen in Winnipeg was brought up the Red river in a steamer in the fall of 1877 and the Pembina branch, 65 miles long was opened for traffic on December 3, 1878. The railroad from Winnipeg to Brandon—a distance of 133 miles, was opened in September, 1880, and the connection with the east of the C. P. R. was completed by December, 1882. By that time the road had also been extended 600 miles further west.

At the present day there are 2,200 miles of railroads in Manitoba, of which 900 miles belongs to the Canadian Northern railway company, and 1,300 miles to the Canadian Pacific railway company, whose main line extends over 3,500 miles, from the Atlantic

to develop this exceedingly valuable property.

While there is scarcely any timber suitable for fuel in the Winnipeg district, it is by no means a scarce commodity. Poplar, jack pine, tamarac, etc., are sold at from \$3 to \$5 per cord. Lignite coal is shipped from the Souris mines and delivered in Winnipeg for \$4.50 per ton. Bituminous coal retails at \$7.50 and Anthracite for about \$10 per ton.

Provisions are no dearer than in the United States, and very little more than in Eastern Canada, some goods being even cheaper.

WINNIPEG FAIR.

The Winnipeg fair marks the annual course of events in the capital of the prairie province with days of great excitement and enthusiasm, and justly so because the occasion is one in which are assembled together in the keenest competition all the choicest specimens of the products of the great Canadian west. Vast numbers of our cousins from the States on the south of the international boundary join with the thousands of exultant Canadians in rejoicing over the triumph of pluck and energy that in the course of thirty years has established, in Manitoba alone, thousands of farmers upon at least three million acres of land, with comfortable houses and farm buildings, modern machinery and horses, cattle, hogs and sheep that are able to compete in breed and condition with the best specimens of the world-famed Canadian stock. And it is no idle boast that in these departments as well as the products of the soil—wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, roots, potatoes, vegetables, etc.—the exhibitors are able to show examples of excellence which cannot be surpassed for size and quality, if they can be equalled, anywhere else on the North American continent, or in the world.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition association, under whose auspices the fair is held, is under the patronage of His Excel-

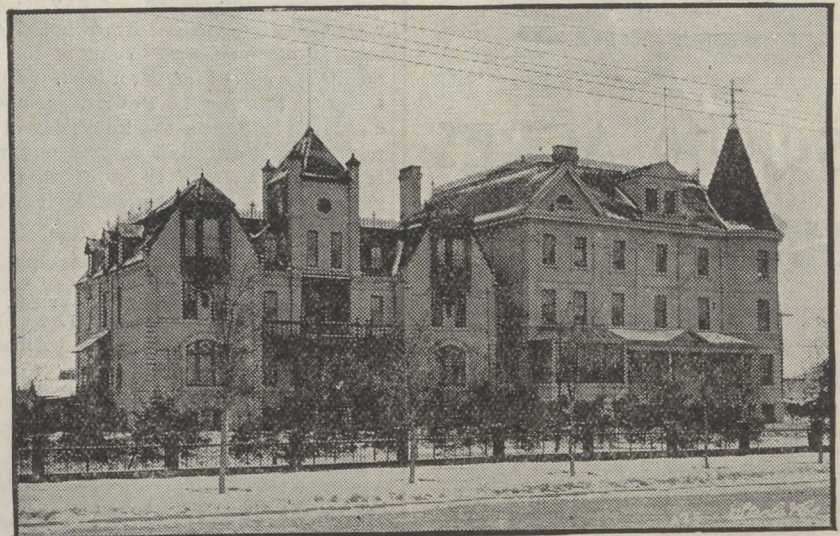
John Arbutnot, mayor and lumber merchant; Wm. Brydon, contractor; Alderman Robt. Barclay, F. W. Drewry, brewer; G. H. Greig, of the Farmers' Advocate; D. B. Hanna, general superintendent of the Canadian Northern railway; G. J. Maule, of the London & Canadian Loan & Agency company, Limited; J. Mitchell, breeder; I. M. Ross, contractor; D. Smith, inspector of factories; D. E. Sprague, lumber merchant; T. W. Taylor, M.P.P.; Fred Torrance, V.S.; and Wm. Whyte, assistant to the president of the Canadian Pacific railway; Aldermen Campbell and Latimer, representing the city council; R. J. M. Power, of Carberry, rep-

JULY 21 TO 25.

Five days have been set apart for the Winnipeg fair of 1902—namely the 21st to the 25th of July. Except in a few classes competition is open to the world and the prizes and attractions provided foot up a grand total of \$40,000. The exhibition will be open to the public at 10 a.m. on July 21 and until the conclusion of the final display of fireworks on July 25, there will be a continuous round of entertainments and attractions daily.

RACING AND SHOOTING.

There are 20 events on the speed programme with purses ranging in value from \$150



INSTITUTE FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

FARM LANDS

C. R. Gordon & Co
Real Estate Agents

LARGE and small tracts of land for sale in all parts of Western Canada. We have a number of improved farms for sale in standing crop.

McIntyre Block, 414 Main St.

TEL. 1521. WINNIPEG.

McMicken & Co

REAL ESTATE

413 Main Street

50,000 Acres, - - Yorkton District
20,000 Acres, - Bredenburg District
15,000 Acres, Pheasant Forks District
20,000 Acres, - Westbourne District
10,000 Acres, - Langenburg District
10,000 Acres, - - - Plumas District

3 Fine Ranch Properties

Both Grain and Cattle—Buildings Complete. 960, 1600 and 1200 Acres respectively.

VERY CHEAP

50,000 ACRES
EN BLOC
MANITOBA
SELECTED
LANDS

Requiring \$50,000 Cash to Handle.

LARGE LIST CITY PROPERTIES
CHOICE WAREHOUSE SITES
FARMS, IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

Improved and Unimproved Lands For Sale.

The choicest land in Manitoba is to be found on the Portage Plains and surrounding districts, this is conceded by men competent to judge. The practical result of each harvest demonstrates the capabilities of the land, and force the conviction that this district is unsurpassed for the requirements of the farmer.

Consider some of the advantages—rich and fertile soil—abundance of hay, wood and water, and convenience to schools, churches, railway stations, and to one of the principal business centres of Manitoba, namely the town of Portage la Prairie. Another decided advantage is the immunity of our district from frost, hail and drought, which renders this locality preferable to other places where these drawbacks too often obtain.

Invest now, prices are advancing.

I can furnish land at all prices, and on terms to suit purchasers. Large blocks of land for sale in Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. Write or call for particulars.

W. SCOTT GARRIOCH,

Two Doors West of
Post Office.

Land Agent.

Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

EVEN THE MOST CONSERVATIVE ADMIT THAT

Winnipeg Real Estate

Is the Safest and most profitable investment on the continent to-day, if carefully selected

We Have Many Choice Properties

That can be purchased now at
VERY LOW PRICES

Full Particulars on Application

WRITE OR CALL ON US

Dalton & Grassie

Real Estate Agents 3 481 Main St., Winnipeg

CROTTY & CROSS

Real Estate and
Financial Agents

ESTABLISHED 1879

And in constant dealing since
in City and Farm Properties

Correspondence Solicited

CROTTY & CROSS

515 MAIN STREET

Our twenty years' experience in the land business in Manitoba may be of value to purchasers. See us before buying.

Manitoba Lands



Are what the wide-awake investors are buying. **BECAUSE** they know these lands must increase rapidly in value.

SOME OF THESE MAY INTEREST YOU

160 acres (80 in crop) 12 miles from city, 3 from railway station, \$12.50.

320 acres (50 in crop) right at junction of two railways, \$15.

160 acres (75 cultivated) 2 1-2 miles from station, \$12.50.

160 acres within 12 miles of city and two miles from railway station. First class land, \$8.

240 acres, church on corner, school opposite corner, railway station within three hundred yards. Good settlement. Fine location for store, \$7.50.

240 acres, No. 1 level prairie, 3 miles from station on main line railway, \$8.

Several large blocks of land in Eastern Assiniboia.

Send for map and lists to

Glines & Company

LAND AGENTS

391 Main Street Winnipeg, Man.

WE WILL BE

MUCH TOUCHED

If you will call and examine our exhibit of A 1 speculations.

Take one home with you and you can sit still and watch its value rise like a thermometer on a hot day.

We have a large and varied assortment, some improved, and some of which have never suffered the rude caress of a plow.

Anything from a quarter section to a large block, in any district.

Write for our pamphlet.

EDWARDS & PATTERSON

FARM LANDS
CITY PROPERTY

191 LOMBARD ST., WINNIPEG.

DIRECTORY OF REAL ESTATE AGENTS

BRANDON, MAN.

Wm. J. Lindsay, P. O. Box 69.

CARMAN, MAN.

D. Honeywell.

Loree & Co.

T. J. Noble.

CLEARWATER, MAN.

W. Cranston.

CRYSTAL CITY.

Greenway

CYPRESS RIVER, MAN.

J. B. Gowanlock

EDMONTON, N.W.T.

J. Brunelle

MOOSOMIN, ASSA.

Joseph Daniel.

MANITOU, MAN.

W. D. Ruttan.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

Thomas Logan.

L. Reme

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

George Will.

REGINA, N.W.T.

G. T. Marsh.

SHOAL LAKE, MAN.

R. H. Myers.

SOUTH QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

J. Doolittle.

LAND FOR EVERYBODY

Free Grants of Government Lands
Cheap Railway Lands for sale on
easy terms.

Good Soil. Pure Water. Ample Fuel

Take your choice in Alberta,
Assiniboia, Saskatchewan or

MANITOBA

Most desirable land can be obtained in Southern Alberta in close proximity to the Calgary & Edmonton and the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, suitable for Mixed Farming and Ranching on both a large and small scale.

Most desirable land can be obtained in the OLDS DISTRICT, along the line of the Calgary & Edmonton Railway, about fifty miles north of Calgary.

In the PRINCE ALBERT, DUCK LAKE and ROSTERN DISTRICTS, on the line of the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railway.

In the BEAVER HILL DISTRICT and along the line of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway.

For full information concerning these Districts, Maps, Pamphlets, etc., FREE, apply to

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON Land Office—
440 Main Street,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

BOISSEVAIN, TURTLE MT., MANITOBA,

WILD AND IMPROVED

Lands For Sale

\$5 to \$15 Per Acre

Crop in 1901 averaged 35 bushels to the acre. Turtle Mountain wheat took first prize at World's Fair, Chicago, 1893.

Turtle Mountain wheat took first prize at Pan-American, Buffalo, 1901.

Illustrated pamphlet and all particulars on application to J. J. MILLIDGE, Union Bank, or A. S. BARTON, Recorder Office, Boissevain, Man.

to \$3,500. Trap shooting, open to all sports will form part of the sports, for which numerous prizes have been provided. This will also be the occasion of the International and Western Canadian championship tournament.

PRIZE LISTS.

The general prize list is divided into 14 sections, viz. horses, 13 classes; cattle, 10 classes; sheep, 9 classes; swine, 7 classes; poultry, 8 classes; dairy products, 2 classes; agricultural products and domestic manufactures, 4 classes; plants and flowers, 5 classes; manufactures and industrial department, 29 classes; textile fabrics, 11 classes; natural history, 1 class; fine arts 8 classes; ladies' work, 2 classes; children's department, 2 classes—11 classes in all, each with numerous prizes. All entries must be made on or before July 12. The mailing of checks for premiums, for all classes of exhibits will be commenced on August 13.

PLATFORM AND MIDWAY ATTRACTIONS.

The platform attractions at the fair will be produced on the stage in front of the grand stand, which has accommodation for 12,000 people. In "Midway" one of the best animal shows in America, will be exhibited. In this section of the fair there will be a spread of canvas, measuring altogether 325x125 feet, besides a number of canopy tops. The tents cover the distinct exhibitions and over 100 people take part in the performances.

The trained wild animal show is under the management of Col. E. Daniel Boone, a famous wild animal trainer with three large Nubian lions, Capt. Jos. Katool and his six leopards, wrestling and dancing bears, boxing kangaroos, cages of monkeys, Prof. Giovanni's cockatoo and goose circus and the noble and untamable lion, Sultan.

In the German village the Tyrolean Quartette, Mlle. Blitz, Scotch and Spanish dancer; Prof. Bowman, with Scottish bagpipes; Pro. Donar, magician; the ladies' military band, the celebrated Carlons, and a troupe numbering 20 in all will give a continuous performance.

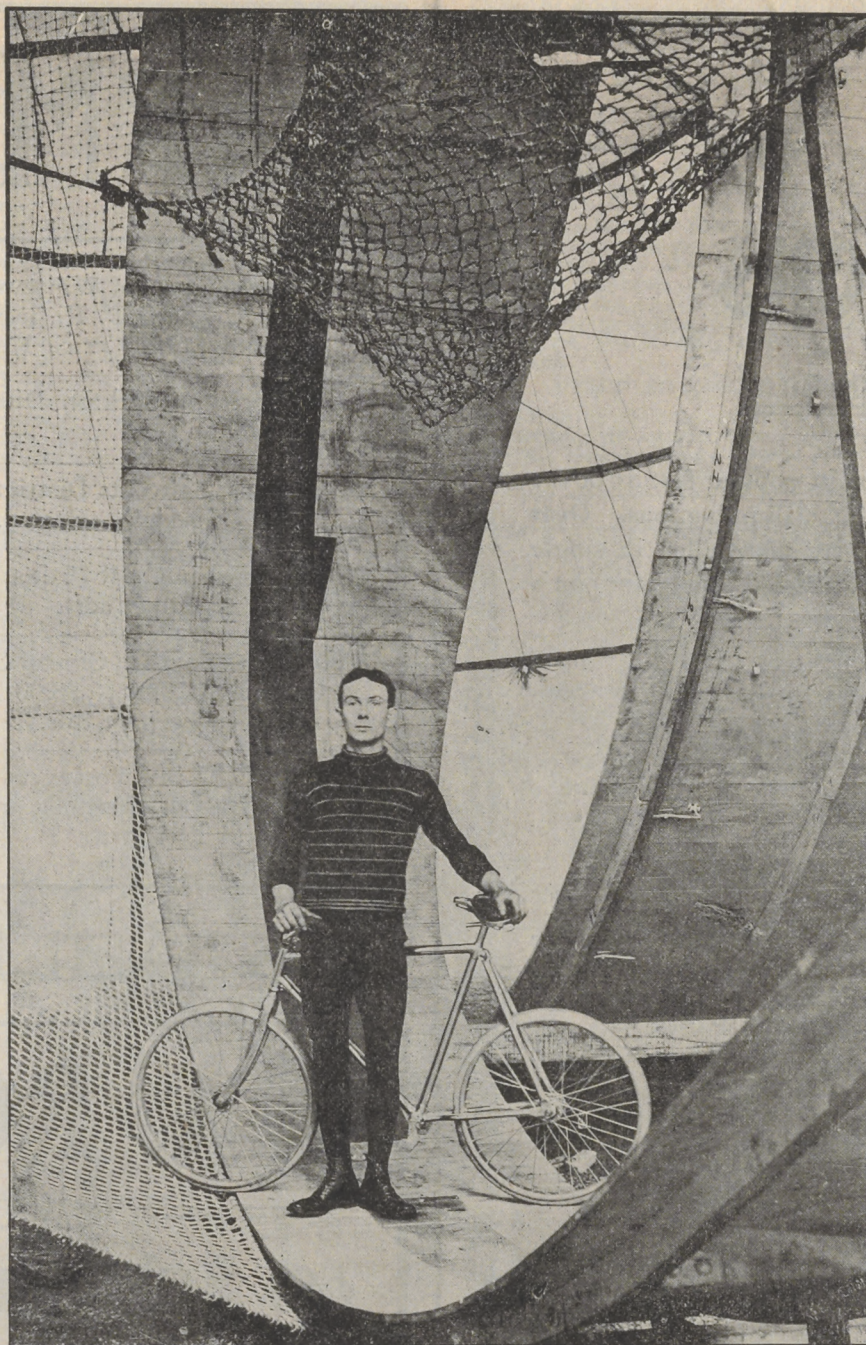
Fifteen artists—three Hindoo Mahatmas, Japanese acrobats, Chinese musicians, fire-eaters and professors of the black art, Russian and French dancers—are associated with the Street of all Nations and correct representation of Moorish life are seen in the Moorish Palace.

In the Mexican theatre Don Alarson and family of five portray a Spanish bull fight.

Twenty sons and daughters of the Orient, including Egyptians, Syrians, Turks, Arabs, Bedouins and Greeks, give startling exhibitions in the streets of Cairo and La Belle Fatma, a troupe of Orientals and a Turkish orchestra perform in the Oriental theatre.

Dogs, ponies and monkeys give a miniature circus in a separate tent.

Looping the loop by the now world famous Diavolo apparently defies all the laws of gravitation. This is the sensational feature of the platform attractions of the Win-



DIAVOLO AND HIS LOOP.

nipeg fair of 1902. Diavolo rides a bicycle over a loop with his head pointing toward the ground during half the trip.

The remainder of the programme is contributed by the seven Grunath Sisters, French acrobats; three ladies and a gentleman, who ride on a cycle track occupying a space of 24 feet and built at an angle of 74 degrees; aerial acts by the three Austin sisters, ceiling walking and high diving by Capt. Chas. Bgelow from towers 90 and 128 feet high, balloon ascension by Capt. Collins, and "slide for life" by Mme. Collins from a height of 85 feet at an angle of 75 degrees.

FIREWORKS EACH EVENING.

The celebrated historical event, "The Burning of Moscow," representing Napoleon's march on the city as well as the conflagration started by the Russians themselves, will be represented by the grand fireworks display at the close of the platform performances each evening and will undoubtedly prove the greatest spectacular production ever offered to patrons of the fair.

EXCURSION RATES.

Exceedingly liberal concessions have been made by the railroad companies in favor of exhibitors at the Winnipeg fair and reduced rates—less in many instances than a single fare—have been made for visitors from all points on the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railways.

Exhibits will be transported to the exhibition at the current railroad tariff rates and returned free to initial point at owners risk, within 10 days after the close of the exhibition, provided there has been no change in ownership. A refund of 50 per cent. of inward freight charges upon exhibits returned direct to shipping point when originating at stations in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories will be made by the local freight agent, and the directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition association will refund each exhibitor 50 per cent. of the through rate on the same exhibits, race horses excepted.

Race horses will be transported to and from the exhibition at half the regular rate on the understanding that owners assume all risks.

AMERICANS' DAY—JULY 24.

There has always been a great rush of citizens from the States on the border to visit the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. This year so many have bought land and otherwise identified themselves with the interests of the great Canadian west that the number is expected to be larger than ever, especially as many will doubtless take advantage of the occasion to become practically acquainted with the country which they have heard so much about recently.

July 24 has been set aside as American's Day at the fair and daylight excursions will be run over the American railroads to accommodate visitors from the States on that day.

Those who have visited the fair before will be astonished at the great progress that has

FARM LANDS AND CITY PROPERTIES FOR SALE

NARES, ROBINSON & BLACK

THE REAL ESTATE LOAN AND INSURANCE AGENCY

BANK OF HAMILTON CHAMBERS, WINNIPEG

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN

AT LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST ON FARM PROPERTIES

OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR

FOR THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

We act as EXECUTORS and TRUSTEES under wills, and as LIQUIDATORS, collect rents, buy and sell farm and city properties on commission, and do a general trust and financial agency business. Solicitors bringing Estates to this Company are retained in professional care thereof.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

ARTHUR STEWART, Manager, Winnipeg

IF YOU'LL JUST DROP IN

when you're on our street it will give us pleasure to show you the finest line of Fashionable Fabrics for Summer Clothing that this town ever saw. We like to show them—we're proud of them. When you see them and learn how little they cost, you'll very likely conclude that it's the wise and economical thing to give us an order for a suit before you go home.

Deacon & Ross

Merchant Tailors

McDERMOT AVE.

LAND

FOR SALE

IN

LARGE BLOCKS OR SINGLE FARMS

ALL OVER

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WESTERN CANADA, FROM

\$3.00 per acre

UPWARDS

C. R. DICKSON & CO.

216 GRAIN EXCHANGE

P. O. BOX 302.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Salle d'Illuminations

First of its kind in the West

One of the chief and certainly the most popular feature of the Paris Exposition of 1900 was the Salle d'Illuminations. Over four thousand people seeking entrance were marshalled in single file by a corps of Gendarmes. We have copied this feature on a somewhat smaller scale.

Winnipeg at Exhibition time will have

Nothing more beautiful for
the sightseer

than our fixture room. Hundreds of lights of all shapes and sizes cluster on walls and ceilings and plate glass mirrors make the scene a fairyland.

All are heartily welcome. You may want nothing but you will tell your friends that the only alive and fully equipped electrician is

Ernest S. Harrison

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

276 Portage Avenue

Winnipeg, Manitoba

FARM LANDS

15 Sections South of Whitewood, on main line C. P. R., in well settled district. Price Right.

2,400 Acres in Yorkton District at \$4.00 an acre.

26 Sections, Saltcoats District, at \$4.75. Specially selected.

60,000 Acres in Quill Plains District. \$4.00 per acre.

5,000 Acres South of Crystal City, Cartwright, etc., \$8.00 per acre. Investigate this.

BLOCKS in almost every part of Manitoba or the North West Territories.

The largest list of Improved Farms in the City.

ACREAGE on Portage Ave. to river.

BLOCKS in Fort Rouge.

MODERN HOUSES

and Lots in central localities on reasonable terms, our specialty. Correspondence solicited.

Agents Reliance Loan Co., of Toronto.

MONEY TO LOAN

ESTABLISHED 1877

D. A. ROSS & CO.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS

449 MAIN STREET

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

CROP OF 1901:

	BUSHELS
WHEAT	50,502,085
OATS	25,796,588
BARLEY	6,536,156
FLAX	266,420

TOTAL YIELD, all crops 85,179,858

The Province of Manitoba has yet room for thousands of farmers and laborers. There are 25,000,000 acres that can be cultivated and only 3,000,000 acres under cultivation.

THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY is rapidly increasing; opportunities for stockmen and dairymen are to be found in many districts.

LANDS FOR SALE BY THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT ARE THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DESIRABLE IN THE PROVINCE.

For full information, maps, etc., (FREE), and all applications for farm hands, address

J. J. GOLDEN,

Provincial Government Agent,
617 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

been made recently in Winnipeg and, indeed, the whole of Manitoba. Those who make their first visit to the city this year will be agreeably surprised to find the expectations they have been encouraged to entertain with regard to the attractions of the fair realized to the fullest extent. Those who would become acquainted with the many advantages that Winnipeg and the surrounding country offers to people prepared to engage in farming, trading or industrial operations will find that nothing less than personal contact with the country and its citizens is sufficient to convince the most credulous of the illimitable possibilities that await developments at the hands of ambitious and industrious people.

VACANT LANDS.

Winnipeg is the headquarters of the Dominion, Provincial and Railway land offices of Western Canada, as well as the numerous land and colonization companies and individual agents. There is still considerable free land in Manitoba which may be obtained by actual settlers upon the very liberal terms prescribed by the Canadian home-siead laws.

The provincial government has about 1,500,000 acres of land for sale at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$6.50 per acre, payment for which is accepted in ten equal annual installments, with interest at 6 per cent. The provincial land office is located in the parliament building, Winnipeg, where full information regarding the lands can be obtained.

The Canadian Pacific railway, the Canadian Northern railway and the Hudson's Bay land departments are also located in Winnipeg. These companies give very favorable

terms to purchasers and ask prices that are so low as to be comparable only to the annual rent that is exacted from farmers in other parts of Canada and the United States.

The vacant lands in the Winnipeg district—that is within 25 miles of the city—are mostly in the hands of private owners. It is estimated that there are fully 500,000 acres for sale. These lands are, all things considered, the cheapest to be had in Manitoba. The price ranges from \$2.50 to \$15, and much can be bought for \$8, per acre.

The Red River Valley, in which these lands are situated, are without doubt, the most productive and best adapted for wheat growing of any in the world. Forty bushels per acre is no unusual crop and in many instances forty successive crops have been raised on the same land without fertilization. Their close proximity to the best market in Western Canada makes the lands exceptionally valuable. Within five miles of Winnipeg most of the cultivators devote themselves to market gardening and dairying and the supply of produce they bring to market has to be supplemented by shipments from other parts of Manitoba and even from Ontario, in order to satisfy the demands of residents in the city. None of this improved market garden land can be bought for less than \$30 per acre and very little at that price. Hence purchasers of unimproved lands near Winnipeg at the prices which are now asked have the best prospect of being able to realize a handsome profit on the money invested besides having an immediate and profitable market for all produce that may be raised, and it may be added that the best means of increasing the



HUMAN PYRAMID—EXHIBITION PLATFORM PERFORMERS.

value of the land is to settle on and cultivate it.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

The value of Winnipeg city lots has shown a steady upward tendency during the past months. Property in the most desirable portion of Main street, for business purposes, has sold as high as \$1,000 per foot frontage. City lots can, however, be purchased at prices sufficiently low to make them desirable and profitable investments. In some quarters of the city there has been a decided advance in prices within the past year and values are steadily increasing in all directions.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Building operations are being carried on in Winnipeg at a great rate. In 1900 there were 450 new buildings erected, in 1901 the

Karn Pianos and Organs

KARN IS KING over all other makes. WHY? Because they excel in Workmanship, Chasteness of Design, Finish and Tone. We have the finest assortment of these instruments on hand at our new warerooms on Portage Avenue to be found in the Dominion.

We specially invite all visitors to the Fair to call and inspect our

Pianos and Organs

whether desirous of purchasing or not.

We are also builders of the celebrated

Karn Warren Pipe Organs

which are to-day recognized to be the finest instruments manufactured in America. They have that beautiful tone, lasting qualities, and beauty of design which others have not.

Free Concert

morning, afternoon and evening, during Fair week, at our warerooms.

THE
D. W. Karn Co., Ltd.
262 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Man.



EXHIBITION PLATFORM PERFORMERS.

number reached 528 and during the first six months of 1902 permits were issued for 377 new buildings. The following figures give the amounts for which building permits have been issued from January 1 to June 16, 1902, and the two previous years, for which alone statistics are available, including additions and alterations:

1900.	1901.	1902 to June 16.
\$1,465,473	\$1,718,057	\$1,110,800

While the number of residences and business houses is being increased so largely every year there is still a constant demand for dwelling houses of moderate size and modern equipment.

IMMIGRATION AND EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The provincial government information, immigration and employment bureau has been established in Winnipeg to give visitors and intending settlers in Manitoba all possible assistance in relation to the lands of the province and answer the innumerable enquiries that strangers in a new country invariably require to be satisfied before they can make up their minds to embrace the opportunities that are offered them in Manitoba. Mr. J. J. Golden, a man of long and varied experience in immigration work and intimately acquainted with almost every corner of the province, is in charge of this important bureau, which is located in spacious quarters at 617 Main street—not far from the C. P. R. depot. Specimens of the grain, grasses, timber and other produce of Manitoba are on exhibition in these offices and large quantities, maps and printed matter are kept on hand for distribution. Men in search of employment on farms can have there names enrolled on the books of this employment bureau and will be given the choice of work with the farmers requiring help in the country who keep Mr. Golden posted as to their needs. No charge whatever is made for any assistance rendered to inquirers at this bureau.

ELMWOOD CEMETERY.

The day is past when the gloomy places are selected for burial purposes, and Winnipeg is promised a beautiful lawn and park cemetery on the bank of the Red river, within sight of the business portion of the city. Thirty-six acres of land have been secured for this purpose, and within the past two months a great deal of work has been done on the property. It has been thoroughly drained with 15 inch sanitary pipes, extending the whole length of the land and emptying into the Red river. Elmwood

cemetery is the name that has been chosen and it is very appropriate on account of the large number of elm trees that are growing there. Half of the area is a natural park in which twenty-seven different varieties of native trees have been found. Wide avenues and walks are being constructed and the whole laid out in such a manner as to make it ultimately one of the most desirable parks in the city of Winnipeg as well as a burial ground. A stone and brick chapel and receiving tomb will be erected on the rising ground in the centre of the cemetery, and offices and waiting rooms and public conveniences at the entrance furthest from the river, which is less than half a mile from the Louise bridge, on the east side. During the winter the cemetery may be entered from the river by crossing from the end of Selkirk avenue. Thirty thousand will hardly cover the expense of the improvements that are to be made this year, which will ultimately make Elmwood cemetery the most desirable place of the kind in the country. The cemetery will be in condition to receive interments about July 1.

HOSPITALS AND HOMES.

The Winnipeg General hospital, on Bannantyne street, at the west of the city is housed in magnificent buildings, almost isolated from the city, on the open prairie and yet of easy access. The leading medical practitioners of the city visit the institution, which furnishes accommodation for the sick not only of Winnipeg but from all parts of the province that are not provided with such accommodation. In point of equipment the hospital leaves nothing to be desired. It is maintained partly by grants made by the provincial government, the city council and municipal authorities throughout the province, supplemented by generous contributions from private individuals.

The philanthropy of the people of Winnipeg is further manifested in the maintenance of numerous institutions for the care of the sick and helpless in their midst. Among them are the Maternity hospital, at Armstrong's Point; the Children's Home, on River avenue; the Salvation Army Rescue Home, at 486 Young street, and the Girl's Home of Welcome, which provides accommodation for young women who come to this country seeking employment in domestic service.

The provincial Deaf and Dumb institute is also located in Winnipeg and is one of the largest and most admirably equipped and conducted institutions of the kind anywhere.

BRICK MAKING

Brick making was first undertaken at or near Winnipeg about 1873. No better bricks are made anywhere. The following is approximately the output of bricks by the principal makers of Winnipeg for the year 1901:

Aslip Bros.....	3,500,000
M. Lamontagne	3,000,000
A. N. McCutcheon	2,500,000
Kelly Bros.	2,500,000
G. Couture	2,500,000
Lac du Bonnet Co	1,000,000
Total.....	15,000,000

The quantity of bricks made is increasing rapidly each year and will probably be double the number this season that it was last. The bricks are white, hard and durable. The process of manufacture is unusually simple as there is abundance of brick earth almost everywhere within two feet of the surface, horizontally laminated, somewhat sandy and hence requiring no further admixture of sand for tempering.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Cavalry barracks, Winnipeg, is the headquarters of military district No. 10, of the 13th Field Battery, Canadian Artillery, and the 90th Regiment, Winnipeg Rifles, with Major E. W. G. Gardner, district officer commanding. The permanent force consists of squadron A, Canadian Mounted Rifles, of which Major Gardner is commanding officer, the field division including eight other squadrons in Manitoba and the Northwest.

The Winnipeg Rifles and Field Battery have both distinguished war records, on account of the part they took in suppressing the rebellion of 1885. Many of the men who answered to the roll call after the battle of Batoche, in which these bodies took part, now occupy prominent places in the various departments of civil affairs, who at that time proved their devotion to their country and their readiness to lay down their lives in defence of its liberties, as in fact several did in the engagement referred to. And their example has been since followed by others in more distant fields.

Free Exhibition

of our System of

EDUCATION BY MAIL

Daily from

9 A.M. TO 11 P.M. AT

305 McIntyre Block

93 COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

Terms Moderate.

CALL FOR CIRCULARS AND FREE LESSON

The International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa.

The public are warned to beware of cheap imitations and to investigate thoroughly before investing with irresponsible concerns who are travelling on our reputation.

W. R. FINLAY, Local Manager

When you buy

A Piano

Don't rush of to the first place where Pianos are sold, but look around you—get prices. Subject every Piano you see to the closest scrutiny. Have its tones tested thoroughly and then come and see ours. We are not afraid; we are so confident that we sell the best Pianos in Winnipeg that we can afford to give you this advice and profit by it.

Newcombe Piano Company

Y. M. C. A. Block

Portage Avenue

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.

Capital Paid up

Reserve Fund

HEAD OFFICE., MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS :

WM. MOLSON MACPHERSON, President. S. H. EWING, Vice-President.

W. M. Ramsay. Samuel Finley. J. P. Cleghorn.

H. Markland Molson. Lieut.-Col. F. C. Henshaw.

JAMES ELLIOTT, General Manager.

A. D. DUNSFORD, Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Branches.

W. H. DRAPER, Inspector.

H. LOCKWOOD,

W. W. L. CHIPMAN, } Assistant Inspectors.

BRANCHES:

Alvinston, Ont.; Aylmer, Ont.; Brockville, Ont.; Calgary, Alb.; Chesterville, Ont.; Clinton, Ont.; Exeter, Ont.; Fraserville, Que.; Hamilton, Ont.; Hensall, Ont.; Kingsville, Ont.; Knowlton, Que.; London, Ont.; Meaford, Ont.; Montreal: St. Catherine St. Branch, Market & Harbor Branch, Jacques Cartier Square; Morrisburg, Ont.; Norwich, Ont.; Ottawa, Ont.; Owen Sound, Ont.; Port Arthur, Ont.; Quebec, Que.; Revelstoke Station, B.C.; Ridgetown, Ont.; Simcoe, Ont.; Smith's Falls, Ont.; Sorel, Que.; St. Thomas, Ont.; Toronto, Ont.; Toronto J'ct., Ont.; Trenton, Ont.; Valleyfield, Que.; Vancouver, B.C.; Victoria, B.C.; Victoriaville, Que.; Waterloo, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Woodstock, Ont.

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial Letters of Credit and Travelers' Circular Letters issued, available in all parts of the world; also "Bank Money Orders" payable at all banking points in the Dominion. Deposits received and interest allowed at the highest current rates. Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.

Winnipeg Branch: COR. PORTAGE AVE. & FORT ST.

E. F. KOHL, Manager.

STORM PROOF



JUBILEE BUILDING PAPER

IF YOU THINK of building, JUBILEE BRAND is unhesitatingly recommended as the best Building Paper on the market to-day. Sales have doubled during the past year, showing an increased demand for a paper of this class.

People are beginning to realize that cheap papers do not protect a building for any length of time, but soon mildew and fall to pieces, making a house drafty and damp. These defects can only be remedied at great expense; not counting your increased fuel bill. Please ask your dealer for JUBILEE PAPER. If not obtainable in your neighborhood write direct

MANUFACTURED BY

MANITOBA BUILDING PAPER CO., WINNIPEG

MERRICK, ANDERSON & Co., AGENTS.

The Progress of Western Canada is reflected in the representative modern newspaper

THE TELEGRAM

Published in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MORNING

EVENING

WEEKLY

This great journal furnishes the news of the world and chronicles the latest events in the various departments of daily life. This service is furnished by the Associated Press despatches and special correspondents in London, Eng., New York, Washington, St. Paul, Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Victoria, Vancouver Regina and all important points in Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories of Canada.

THE TELEGRAM is the best paper published in Western Canada. It contains full news reports, accurate market reports, sporting news and special departments devoted to agriculture and social life. It is the only paper in the west that publishes supplements like the present issue, on book paper, and devotes special attention to the development of the resources of the country.

PHENOMENAL INCREASE IN TWELVE MONTHS

The following figures are from sworn circulation statements and they and the advertising figures can be verified by anyone interested. The Free Press in their issue of May 3rd parade an increase in six months of 292 copies. With the increase in population of the west this means a falling off. Our increase, same period, 4,121.

SIX MONTHS' INCREASE CIRCULATION

Saturday, May 10, 1902.....	9,280
Saturday, Nov. 9, 1901.....	5,159
Increase 6 months.....	4,121
Increase 80 per cent.	

CONDENSED ADVERTISING Lines

Saturday, May 10, 1902.....	2,382
Saturday, Nov. 9, 1901.....	1,200
Increase 6 months.....	1,182
Increase 99 per cent.	

DISPLAY ADVERTISING Lines

Saturday, May 10, 1902.....	21,274
Saturday, Nov. 9, 1901.....	11,195
Increase 6 months.....	10,079
Increase 90 per cent.	

ONE YEAR'S INCREASES CIRCULATION

Saturday, May 10, 1902.....	9,280
Saturday, May 11, 1901.....	4,912
One year's increase.....	4,368
Increase 89 per cent.	

CONDENSED ADVERTISING Lines

Saturday, May 10, 1902.....	2,382
Saturday, May 11, 1901.....	900
One year's increase.....	1,482
Increase 165 per cent.	

DISPLAY ADVERTISING Lines

Saturday, May 10, 1902.....	21,274
Saturday, May 11, 1901.....	10,100
One year's increase.....	11,174
Increase 110 per cent.	

Circulation.....89 per cent. Increase

Display Advertising.....110 “ “

Condensed Advertising.....165 “ “

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

MORNING TELEGRAM, \$6.00 per year, 50c per month.
EVENING TELEGRAM, \$3.00 per year, 25c per month.
WEEKLY TELEGRAM, \$1.00 per year.

THE TELEGRAM JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT is the best equipped establishment of the kind in Western Canada

THE TELEGRAM PRINTING COMPANY, LIMITED
263 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

C. P. R. LANDS

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have 16,000,000 acres of choice farming lands for sale in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Manitoba Lands and Assiniboia Lands East of third meridian, \$3 to \$6 per acre. Lands West of third meridian, including Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan, generally \$3 to \$4 per acre.

FIVE DOLLAR LANDS

160 acres, or one-quarter section, of \$5 lands may be bought for settlement with a cash payment of \$119.85 and nine equal annual instalments of \$100 each, which include interest at 6 per cent. Purchasers who do not undertake to go into residence on the land within one year from date of purchase are required to pay one-sixth of the purchase money down, and the balance in five equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH

If land is paid for in full at time of purchase a reduction in price will be allowed equal to 10 per cent. or five-sixths of the purchase money.

Interest at six per cent. will be charged on overdue instalments.

For maps and full particulars apply to

W. TOOLE,

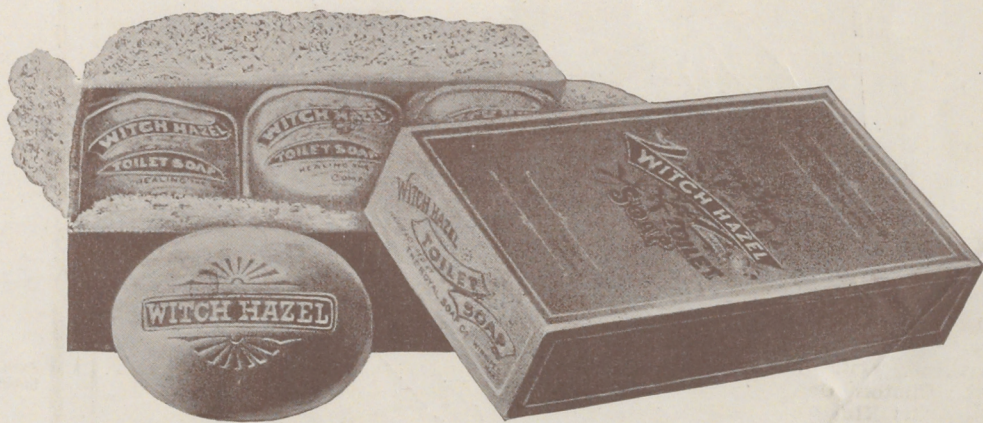
District Land Agent, Calgary.

F. T. GRIFFIN,

Land Commissioner, Winnipeg.

USE WITCH HAZEL TOILET SOAP

A very fine Skin Soap containing a large percentage of pure Witch Hazel, the best thing known for healing the skin. It is richly perfumed, making it the most delightful Toilet Soap one can use.



MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

Royal Crown Soap Co.

WINNIPEG
CANADA

MAP OF MANITOBA, THE CENTRE OF NORTH AMERICA



C.N.R. SYSTEM ————— C.P.R. SYSTEM - - - - - PROJECTED LINES ----- ELEVATOR CAPACITY, WINNIPEG, 605,000 BUSH.